



Utah's Division of Child and Family Services

FISCAL YEAR 2003 ANNUAL REPORT:
SERVICES AND OUTCOMES



Utah!
Where families succeed

Utah's Division of Child and Family Services



Child and Family
Services is a division of
the State of Utah
Department of Human
Services.



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Governor

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This report and Child and Family Services Practice Guidelines will
be available through the Child and Family Services Web site at the
following address:

<http://www.hsdccfs.utah.gov>

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DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



Child and Family Services has had a very exciting and productive year! We have been busy all year making large-scale changes in the way we provide services. All of our staff who have been with the division prior to the beginning of last year have been trained on our “Practice Model” (a specific approach that focuses on family strengths, promotes a more open service system, and provides each family with a “Child and Family Team”, involving extended family, friends, teachers, church supports and other support systems to assist them in their service plans). New employees receive their full training and mentoring in practice model skills during their first few months of employment. A statewide tracking system for all training in the division is now in operation. We have made marked improvements in our progress towards achieving the goals in the Federal Court monitored “Milestone Plan”. Federal Reviewers praised the State for our progress and for the approaches we are using when they provided our first National Federal Child and Family Services Review last spring. Of special note in the review, our state was the only state that received 100% on any item in the reviews (education of foster children) and was the most expeditious in finding permanent homes for children available for adoption.

The continuing fastest growing referral area for child abuse is domestic violence (29%). As an agency that provides both domestic violence services and child welfare services, we respond to both the child and adult victims in these situations. The largest contributing factor to children being removed from their homes and placed in state custody is substance abuse. Three-fourths of the children and families served by the division are served in their own homes, enabling families to be able to stay at home and work together. The involvement of extended family has often enabled the division to keep the child close to the family when the parents are not able to care for them. Extended family members now provide more services to children and parents, with the assistance of the division. An area that received much attention this past summer was that of “Medical Neglect”, which only makes up one per cent of the total number of referrals for services.

We thank our community partners, the Department of Human Services, the Governor’s Office, the Utah State Legislature, other departments and divisions who work with us and support us, our dedicated staff and all the good people out there who care and act to help families achieve safety and permanency for children and adults. Together, we have been building a significant safety net for children and families. The way we care for the children is a statement about who and what we are. The way we respond to adult victims of abuse reflects our values regarding human dignity. For all those who work alongside us and support us in this challenging and rewarding field, we are sincerely grateful.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Richard J. Anderson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline.

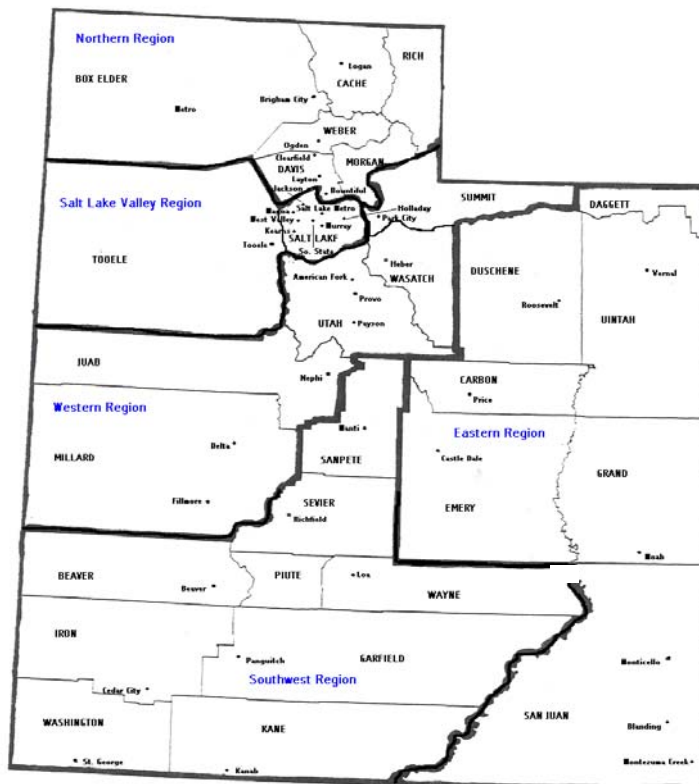
A GENCY STRUCTURE

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES?

Child and Family Services is a division within the Department of Human Services. Our primary goal is to prevent child abuse and neglect. We provide Child Protective Services (CPS) by investigating abuse and neglect. We offer Home-Based services, Foster Care, and Domestic Violence services.

Child and Family Services is a state-administered agency. The state office is located in Salt Lake City and contains the Director's office, the Finance Section, Grants and Contracts Management, the Policy Office, and Program Specialists. It is responsible for planning, legislative matters, federal programs coordination, policy development, information system development and maintenance, and overall management of Child and Family Services' programs. The actual delivery of services to children and their families is carried out through five geographically defined Regions. Each Region is led by a Region Director. Region Directors have delegated authority to deploy resources, create contracts, form inter-agency partnerships, make personnel decisions – in essence manage their assigned Regions.

REGIONAL OFFICES AND BOUNDARIES



*Katy Larsen -
Northern Region Director*



*Laray Brown -
Salt Lake Valley Region
Director*



*Brent Platt -
Western Region Director*



*Beverly Hart -
Eastern Region Director*



*Todd Minchey -
Southwest Region
Director*



AGENCY PHILOSOPHY

Practice Model Principles

Principle One - Protection.

Children's safety is paramount.

Principle Two - Development.

Children and families need nurturing in a healthy environment to achieve their potential.

Principle Three -

Permanency. *Children need enduring relationships that provide a family stability, belonging and a sense of self.*

Principle Four - Cultural Responsiveness.

Children and families are to be understood within the context of their own family rules, traditions, history, and culture.

Principle Five - Partnership.

The entire community shares the responsibility to help families raise children to their fullest potential.

Principle Six -

Organizational Competence.

Committed, qualified, trained and skilled staff, supported by an effectively structured organization, helps ensure positive outcomes.

Principle Seven -

Professional Competence.

Children and families need an accepting, concerned, empathetic worker who can effectively assist them.

WHAT IS CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES' PHILOSOPHY?

For the past four years agency employees have been trained on the Child and Family Services Practice Model. Quality outcomes are most often realized when children and families are engaged with a service organization offering an array of services by qualified and committed staff. It is the aim of our Practice Model to create such an environment - staffed by the best child welfare professionals in the nation.

Practice Model Skills Development

A set of key practice skills has been formulated from the Practice Model Principles to "Put Our Values Into Action." These basic skills are:

Engaging. The skill of effectively establishing a relationship with children, parents, and essential individuals for the purpose of sustaining the work that is to be accomplished together.

Teaming. The skill of assembling a group to work with children and families, becoming a member of an established group, or leading a group may all be necessary for success in bringing needed resources to the critical issues of children and families. Child welfare is a community effort and requires a team.

Assessing. The skill of obtaining information about the salient events that brought the children and families into our services and the underlying causes bringing about their situations. This discovery process looks for the issues to be addressed and the strengths within the children and families to address these issues. Here we are determining the capability, willingness, and availability of resources for achieving safety, permanence, and well-being for children.

Planning. The skills necessary to tailor the planning process uniquely to each child and family is crucial. Assessment will overlap into this area. This includes the design of incremental steps that move children and families from where they are to a better level of functioning. Service planning requires the planning cycle of assessing circumstances and resources, making decisions on directions to take, evaluating the effectiveness of the plan, reworking the plan as needed, celebrating successes, and facing consequences in response to lack of improvement.

Intervening. The skill to intercede with actions that will decrease risk, provide for safety, promote permanence, and establish well-being. These skills continue to be gathered throughout the life of the professional child welfare worker and may range from finding housing to changing a parent's pattern of thinking about their child.

AGENCY POLICY

HOW IS POLICY DEVELOPED?

There are two types of “policy” that govern Child and Family Services, Rules and Practice Guidelines. Rules are an agency’s written statement that is explicitly or implicitly required by state or federal Statute or other applicable law, implements or interprets a state of federal legal mandate, and applies to a class of persons or agency. Practice Guidelines are the detailed directions given to caseworkers for performing their daily work. Practice Guidelines implement Rules and Statutes with the emphasis on actual casework.

The Child Welfare Program Managers (Specialists) have the primary responsibility of assessment and planning for each program area of Child and Family Services. They are a part of the system that helps identify needs and assess what steps are needed to improve system performance. It is with the use of the Practice Model skills, and the collaborative team model that they will charter workgroups to involve other specialists, information analysts, finance staff, Region experts, and community partners in making recommendations for program improvement. Specialists are to use the data collected to assess each program area and the effectiveness of the agency in accomplishing the outcome measures of the Federal Plan and Performance Milestone Plan. They will take a leadership role in analyzing trends and working with the Regions to build capacity for internal reviews and mentoring opportunities to test out theories of why the data is showing what it is showing. The conclusions that they draw will be used to propose Rules and Practice Guidelines.

HOW ARE RULES AND PRACTICE GUIDELINES APPROVED?

Rules regarding abuse, neglect, dependency, and domestic violence and within the context of the previously mentioned services, health care, and mental health are approved by the Board of Child and Family Services (the Board). The Board is responsible to see that the legislative purposes of Child and Family Services are carried out. The Board ensures that private citizens, consumers, foster parents, private contract providers, allied state and local agencies, and others are provided reasonable opportunities to review and provide input regarding new Rules or changes to existing Rules. The Board will also conduct systematic and regular review of existing Rules of Child and Family Services. Rules are also submitted to the Division of Administrative Rules who publish the rule for public comment. Public hearings may be held if needed. After the comment period is completed the Board reviews public comment, makes any needed revisions and the Rule may go into effect 120 days after publication.

Practice Guideline proposals are considered by the Child and Family Services Administrative Team together with the written comments of the Specialists and local contacts. Proposed Practice Guidelines are sent to the monthly administrative team meeting for approval or are approved through email exchanges.

U.C.A. §63-46a-2 is the Administrative Rule Making Act.

MISSION STATEMENT:

The Mission of the Division of Child and Family Services is to protect children at risk of abuse, neglect, or dependency. We do this by working with families to provide safety, nurturing, and permanence. We lead in a partnership with the community in this effort.

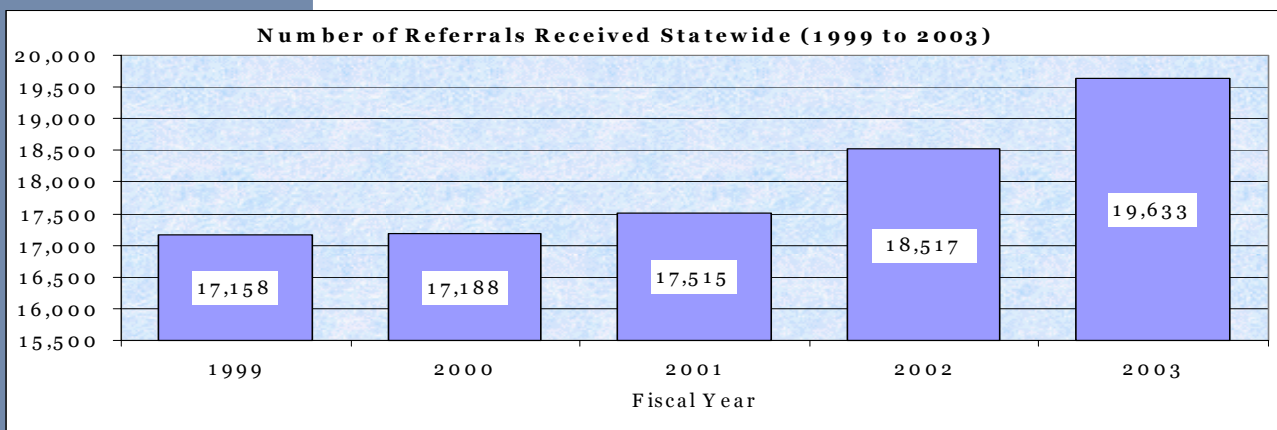
U.C.A. §62A-1-105 created the Board of Child and Family Services.

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I AM CONCERNED ABOUT A CHILD IN MY COMMUNITY?

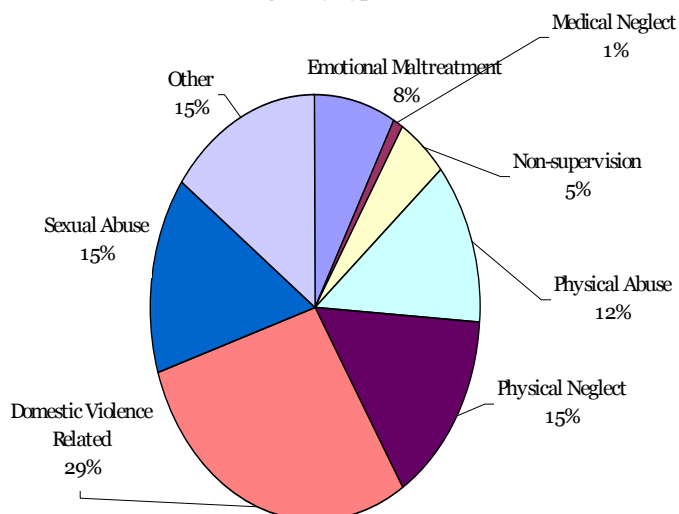
Utah law states that any person who has reason to believe a child is being abused and/or neglected is obligated to report it to law enforcement or the Division of Child and Family Services (U.C.A. § 62A-4a-403).

If you have concerns about a child in your community you should call the Child Abuse/Neglect hotline at (800) 678-9399. Call local law enforcement immediately if there is an emergency. When you call a CPS Intake worker will listen to your concerns and if what you are describing meets the definitions of abuse or neglect they will create and prioritize a report for a CPS worker to assess. Otherwise they will provide you with information, or refer you to someone who can help. The report is also faxed to law enforcement. Child and Family Services coordinates with law enforcement to investigate abuse and protect children and families. The number of referrals investigated has continued to rise for the past five years.



WHAT TYPES OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT DOES CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES ASSESS?

Substantiated Child Abuse/Neglect by Type of Abuse Fiscal Year 2003



WHAT IS CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS)?

CPS is our first step toward ensuring protection and permanency for children. The Child and Family Services CPS worker's ability to assess the child's safety and the family's functioning will set the direction for all other services offered by Child and Family Services. CPS workers focus on five basic tasks:

1. What must I do to protect the child immediately and in the future?
2. How do I engage the child and family in a way that will allow me to understand the child and family's needs and challenges beyond just those identified on the CPS case?
3. How do I develop a relationship with the family that will facilitate their use of community resources?
4. How do I assist the family in identifying its strengths, which will increase the possibility of the child remaining home or returning home quickly?
5. What must I do to ensure that the family has a smooth transition from the CPS case to ongoing services?

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A REPORT IS TAKEN?

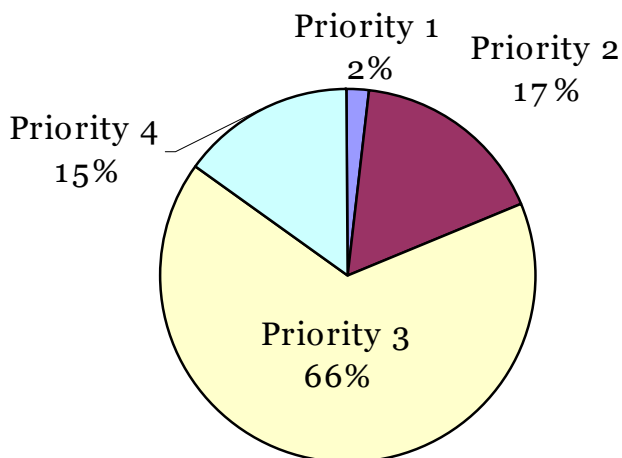
When a report is accepted for investigation, the CPS worker goes to interview the alleged abused or neglected child within a specific time frame. There are four priority time frames:

1. **Priority 1:** Assigned when the child is in need of immediate protection. Workers must make face-to-face contact with the alleged abused or neglected child within 60 minutes of receiving notice from Intake.
2. **Priority 2:** Assigned when the child is at risk of further maltreatment, but there are no immediate protection and safety needs or physical evidence is at risk of being lost. Workers must make face-to-face contact with the alleged abused or neglected child within 24 hours of receiving notice.
3. **Priority 3:** Assigned when potential for further harm to the child and the loss of physical evidence is low. Workers must make face-to-face contact with the alleged abused or neglected child by midnight of the third working day.
4. **Priority 4:** Assigned when a juvenile court or district court orders an investigation where there are no specific allegations or there is an alleged out-of-home perpetrator who does not reside with or have access to the child and there is no danger that critical evidence will be lost and there are no safety or protection issues identified. Workers must make face-to-face contact with the alleged abused or neglected child by midnight of the fifth working day.

Under Utah law, Child and Family Services is responsible for providing child welfare services and protecting children from abuse and neglect. (U.C.A. § 62A-4a-101 et seq.).



Percent CPS Referrals by Type



PERCENT OF CPS INVESTIGATIONS INITIATED WITHIN REQUIRED TIME FRAMES

Priority Type	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03
1	84%	93%	90%	90%	85%
2	89%	91%	89%	90%	89%
3	72%	76%	73%	71%	73%
4	NA	NA	NA	75%	77%
Total	75%	77%	77%	75%	77%

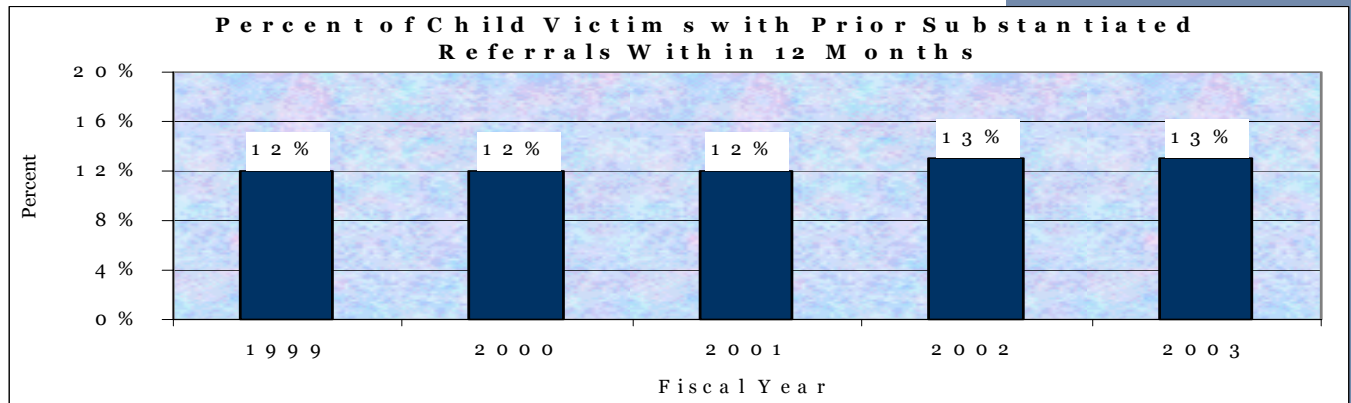
CPS workers are successful at meeting the high priority time frames.

After the face-to-face visit with the child the worker will speak with parents, guardians, or other people involved in the situation. The worker gathers relevant information regarding possible abuse, neglect, or dependency, and makes the initial safety assessment of the child and family's circumstances, strengths, needs and challenges, and capability to keep the child safe. The worker assists the family in accessing resources. These interviews and other pertinent information will assist the CPS worker in making a reasonable conclusion as to the need for protection and services.

HOW SUCCESSFUL IS CPS AT KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE?

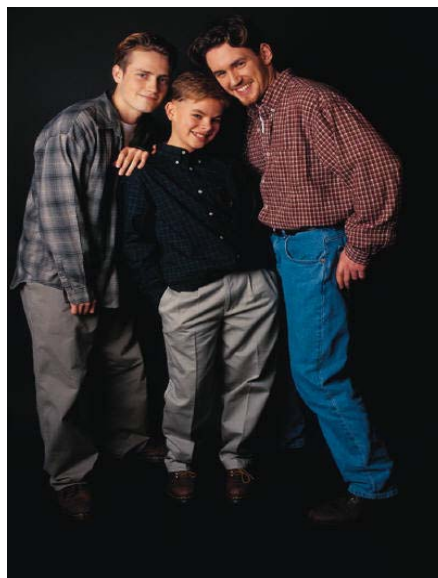
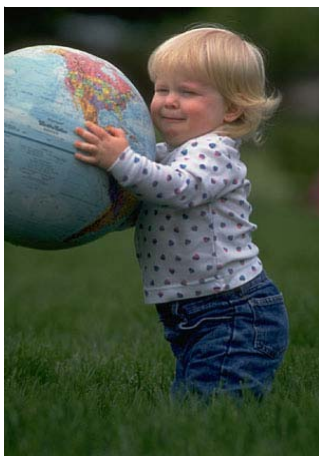
While the number of substantiated victims has continued to increase, the percentage of children who have a second substantiated abuse incident has remained fairly consistent.

Fiscal Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of substantiated child victims	7,963	8,677	9,480	9,892	10,932



WHAT HAPPENS IF A CHILD IS NOT SAFE AT HOME?

Every child and family who have protection issues or safety needs, or who are at continued risk shall be considered for ongoing services through Child and Family Services or community partners. The determination for ongoing services will involve a consultation between the CPS worker and the CPS supervisor, the ongoing service worker and their supervisor, and the community services provider involved when appropriate.



The Federal Children's Bureau has established a standard of all children who were victims of substantiated child abuse and/or neglect during the first six months of the year, 6.1% or fewer had another substantiated report within six months. Utah was at 7.7% during calendar year 2002. The chart above extends the time period to 12 months instead of six months.

HOME-BASED SERVICES

HOW DOES CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES LINK THE FAMILY TO COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCES AND SUPPORTS?

Families are linked to community-based family resources and supports when their children are identified as being at risk for but have not experienced abuse, neglect, or dependency. Child and Family Services funds the following community-based family resource and support programs:

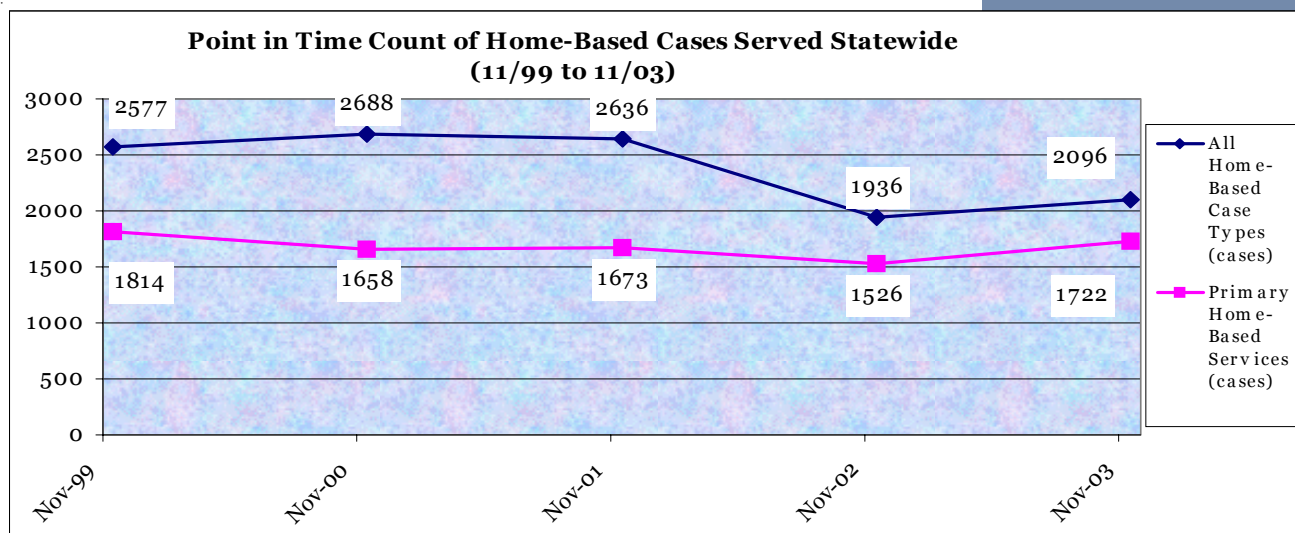
Title IV-B part two of the Social Security Act, Promoting Safe and Stable Families – Family Support – Grantees provide community-based family resources and supports based on assessed community needs. Currently, 11 programs are funded by Child and Family Services in four Regions of the state.

Children's Trust Account – Grantees provide child abuse prevention education, service, and treatment based on assessed community needs. Currently, Child and Family Services funds Children's Trust Account programs statewide.

Family Support Centers – Family Support Centers provide Crisis/Respite Care for children 0-12 years, parent education and support, advocacy for children and families, and other services based on the needs of the community in which the center is located. Child and Family Services continues to fund 12 Family Support Centers statewide.

Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grant - Five Community Developers are funded in five distinct communities (three in Salt Lake County and two in rural Eastern Utah) to build community coalitions and establish community development initiatives to address identified community needs. In September of 2002, Child and Family Services contracted with the Utah Association of Family Support Centers to hire a Utah Community Network Coordinator. The goal of this contract is to create a statewide network of community-based family resource and support programs and provide training, technical assistance, and support to communities to enhance their resources and supports to children and families.





WHEN DOES CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES PROVIDE A DIRECT HOME-BASED SERVICE?

Child and Family Services believes that children should remain in their own homes whenever possible. We provide Home-Based Family Preservation Services to children and families when:

1. A child has experienced abuse or neglect and is remaining in the home.
2. A child is being returned home from foster care.
3. An adoptive placement is in jeopardy of disruption or dissolution and intensive services are needed to maintain the child in the adoptive home.
4. Reunification with parents or guardians is likely within 14 days and intensive support is needed to facilitate the reunification.

WHAT TYPES OF HOME-BASED SERVICES DOES CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES OFFER TO FAMILIES?

Child and Family Services offers an array of Home-Based Services to children and families. Services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Services are provided in the family's home and community. Home-Based Family Preservation Services use least intrusive, solution-focused interventions to promote the safety and well-being of children and families.

Voluntary Family Preservation: Voluntary Home-Based Service to provide child safety and preserve the family.

Court-Ordered Family Preservation: Court-Ordered Home-Based Service to provide child safety and preserve the family.

Intensive Family Preservation: Intensive service to prevent unnecessary removal of children from their family.

Intensive Family Reunification: Intensive service to safely and successfully reunify a child with his/her family as they return home from a foster care placement.

Home-Based service activities encompass counseling, advocacy, education and skill building, and help with accessing community resources, including resources to ensure that a family's basic needs are met, such as food, shelter, utilities, transportation, etc.

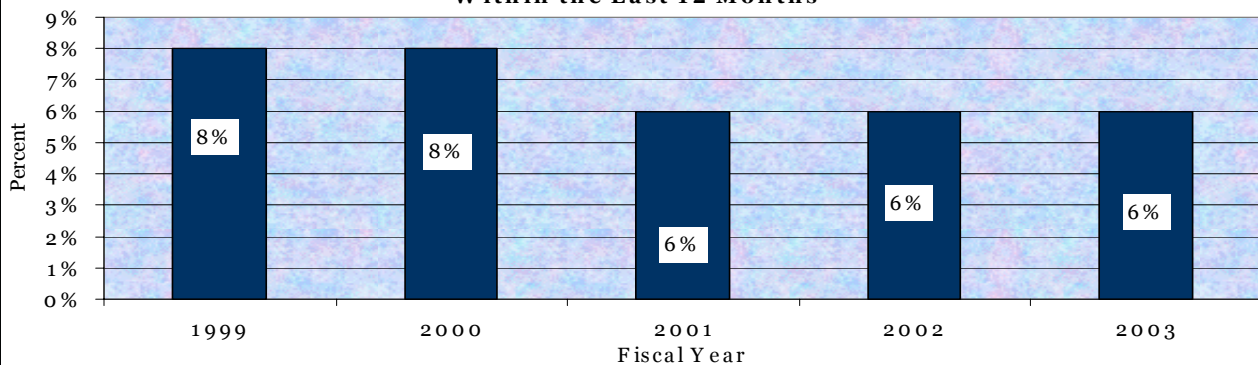
WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF SERVICES?

The expected outcomes of Home-Based Family Preservation Services for families are to:

1. Enhance safety for the child within their home.
2. Preserve the family unit within the home.
3. Strengthen family support systems.
4. Advocate for children and families.
5. Identify and build upon families' existing strengths.
6. Network with other government agencies and community-based programs to promote success.

HOW SUCCESSFUL ARE HOME-BASED SERVICES AT KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE AND FAMILIES STABLE?

Percent of Substantiated Child Victims With a Prior Home-Based Case Within the Last 12 Months

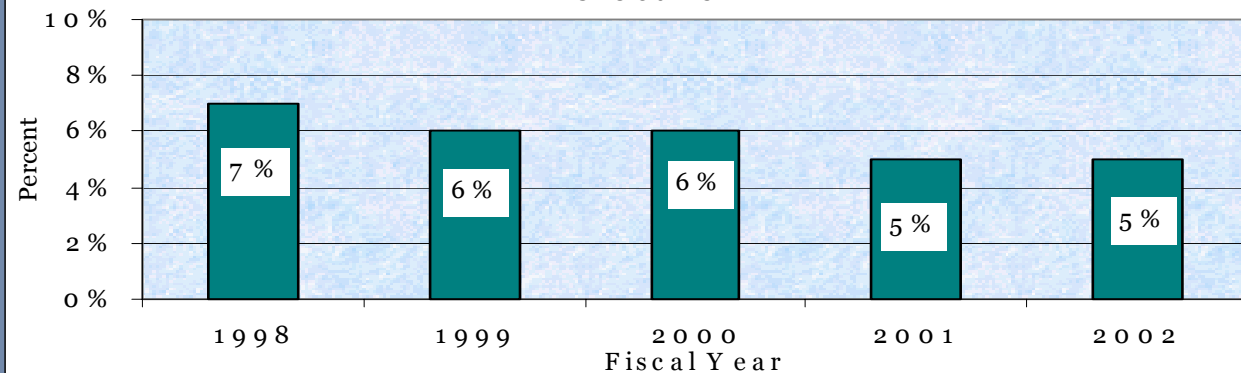


Data show that a very small percentage of victims are abused after closure of a Home-Based case.

Over 90% of children who receive Home-Based services are able to remain in their home without need of Foster Care services.

Fiscal Year	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of Home-Based child clients whose cases closed during the year	5,692	5,783	4,893	4,601

Percent of Home-Based Child Clients Who Came Into Foster Care Within 12 Months of Home-Based Case Closure

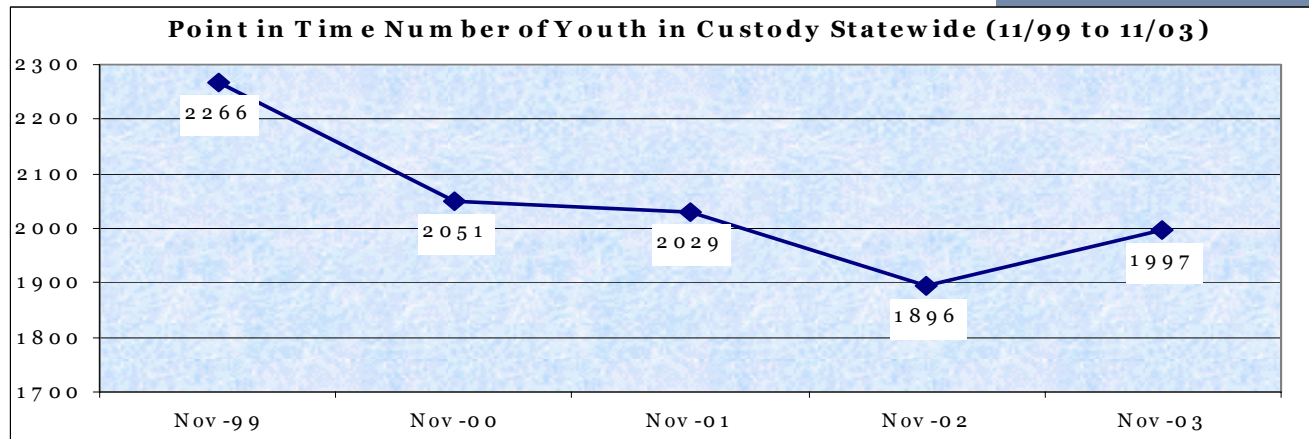


Data show a decreasing number of children receiving Home-Based services enter Foster Care between one to 12 months later. Note that dates in the chart above reflect when the home-based cases closed and then track them for a year after the closure, consequently 2002 is the most recent year for which we have data.

FOSTER CARE

WHAT IF A CHILD CANNOT SAFELY REMAIN WITH THEIR FAMILY?

When the safety and protection of children cannot be met in the parent's or caregiver's home, juvenile court will order the custody and guardianship of the child with Child and Family Services and the child is placed in Foster Care.



WHAT HAPPENS ONCE THE COURT HAS ORDERED A CHILD INTO THE CUSTODY OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES?

A caseworker is assigned to work with the child and his or her family. A functional assessment is completed to define the child's and family's strengths and needs and provides the framework from which to access appropriate services. A child and family plan is developed with a child and family team, which includes formal and informal supports, to guide the services offered and work toward achieving permanency for the child. An alternative plan is also developed to guide services for the child to obtain a permanent home if they will not be able to return to their family. The first alternative placements sought are with relatives and the Foster Care family.

HOW ARE THE FAMILY OR CAREGIVERS INVOLVED WITH THE CHILD WHO HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THEIR CARE?

A child and family team is pulled together which includes: key family members, the caseworker, the Attorney General assigned to the case, the Guardian ad Litem representing the child, the Foster Care parents, therapists, teachers or representatives from education, extended family, and other people identified by the family as important to developing a plan. The child and family team will create a plan based on the family's functional assessment, which will enable them to work toward their goals of permanency.

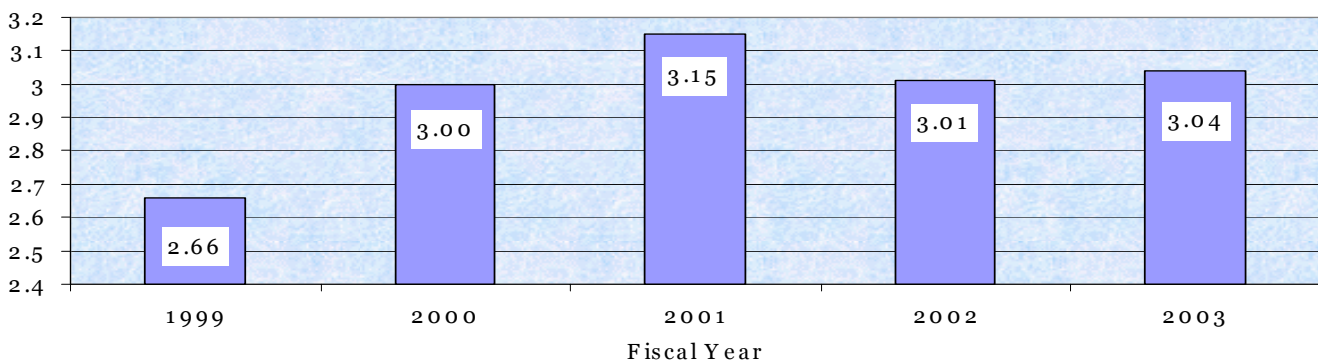
In fiscal year 2003: 1,708 children entered custody; 3,678 children received Foster Care services at some point during the year.

The Federal Children's Bureau has established a standard of all children who have been in Foster Care less than 12 months from the time of the latest removal, 86.7% or more children have no more than two placement settings. Utah is 79.6% for federal fiscal year 2003.

HOW MANY DIFFERENT PLACEMENTS DOES A CHILD EXPERIENCE WHILE IN STATE CUSTODY?

Caseworkers make every effort to select a Foster Caregiver whose skills and abilities meet a child's individual needs and when appropriate, support both reunification efforts and consider serving as a permanent home for the child if reunification is not achieved.

Average Number of Placements on Closed Foster Care Cases



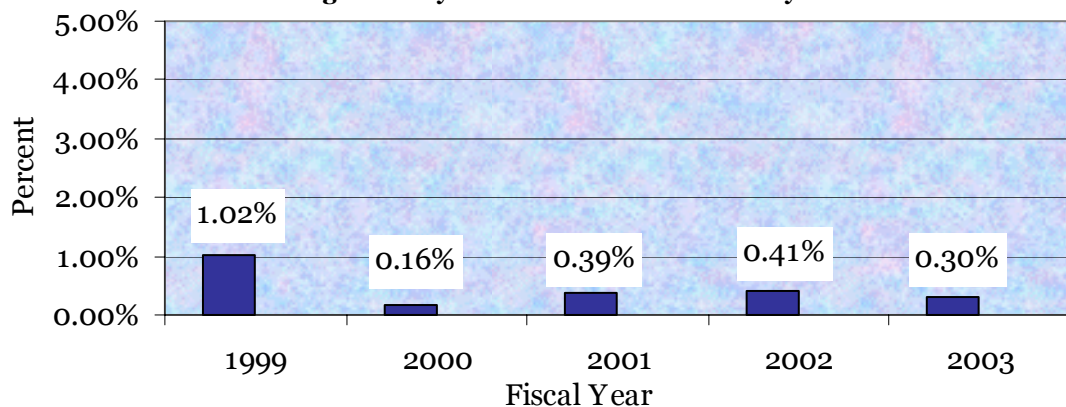
The Federal Children's Bureau has set a standard of 0.57% or less of children in Foster Care are revictimized while in state custody by foster parents or residential care staff.

HOW WELL ARE CHILDREN PROTECTED FROM FURTHER ABUSE AND NEGLECT WHILE IN FOSTER CARE?

The data below reflect the ability of the system to match children and their needs with appropriate Foster Care families or settings.

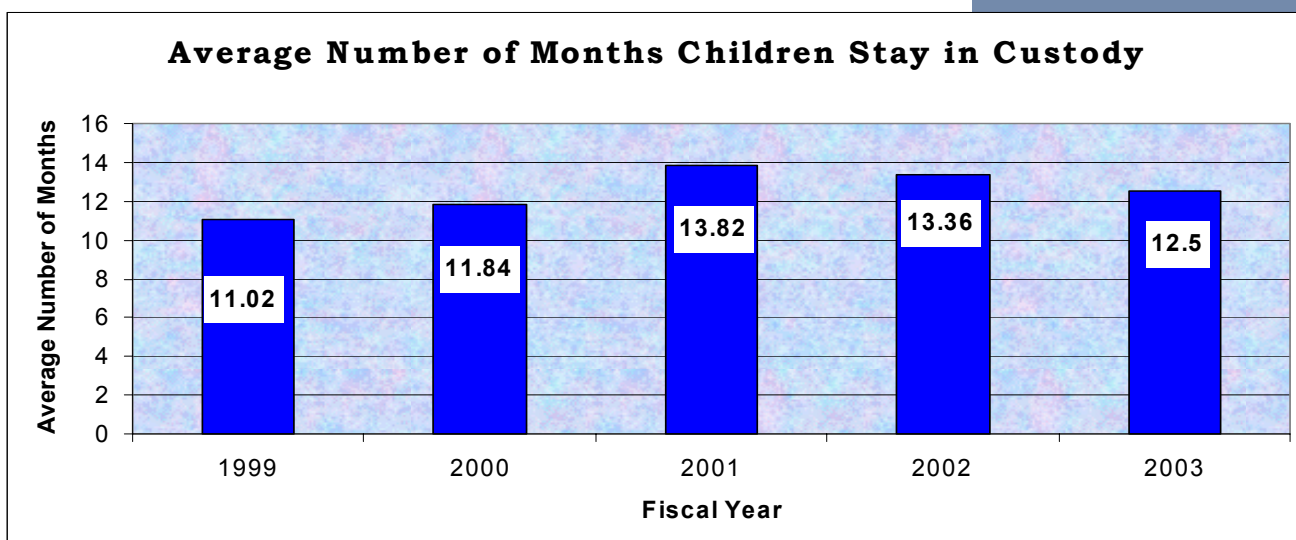
Fiscal Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of children in Foster Care over course of fiscal year	4,704	4,353	3,875	3,683	3,678

Percent of Children In Foster Care That Were Abused and/or Neglected by a Foster Parent or Facility Staff



HOW LONG DO CHILDREN STAY IN CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES CUSTODY?

The chart below shows the average number of months children have been in Foster Care based on children exiting Child and Family Services custody during the year.



WHAT HAPPENS IF A CHILD CANNOT SAFELY RETURN TO THEIR PARENT'S OR GUARDIAN'S HOME?

When the court determines that efforts to reunify a child with the child's family or guardian are not reasonable based on individual circumstances and reasonable efforts have been made to provide supportive services to the child's family without success, a petition to terminate parental rights may be filed and the alternative case plan is followed. Alternative plans include permanent custody and guardianship with a relative, adoption, preparing children for living independently, or an individualized plan for children with specialized needs and circumstances.

WHERE DO CHILDREN GO AT THE CONCLUSION OF THEIR STAY IN FOSTER CARE?

FOSTER CARE CASE CLOSURE REASONS FISCAL YEAR 2003

Reason for Exiting Custody	Percent	Average Months
Custody Returned to Parents	37 %	9
Custody to Relative	30 %	4
Adoption	19 %	18
Age of Majority	8 %	38
Custody to Youth Corrections	3 %	20
Guardianship to Foster Parents	2 %	30
Other (Death, Child Ran Away)	2 %	14
Total	100 %	13

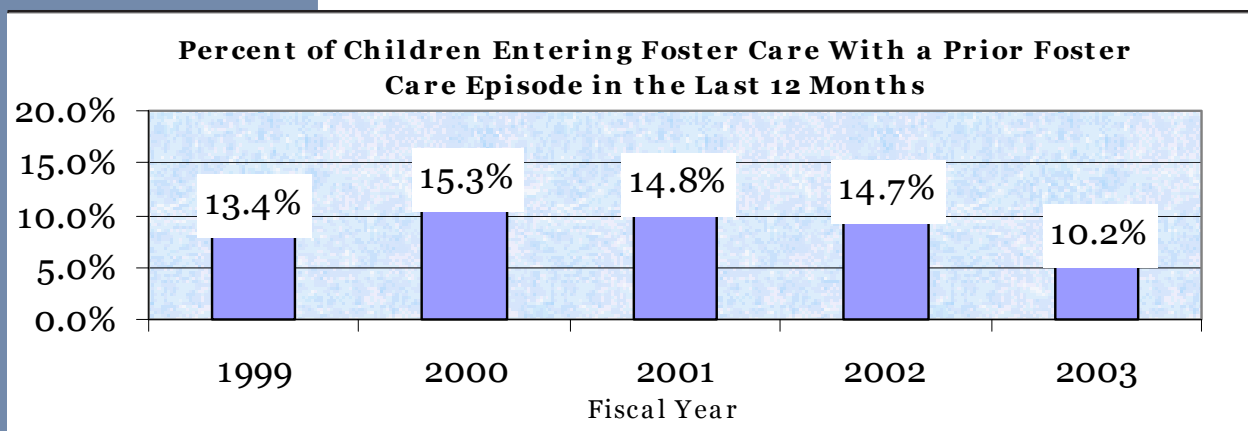
The Federal Children's Bureau has established a standard of all children who were reunified with their parents at the time of discharge from Foster Care, 76.2% or more were reunified in less than 12 months. Utah was at 82% in fiscal year 2003.



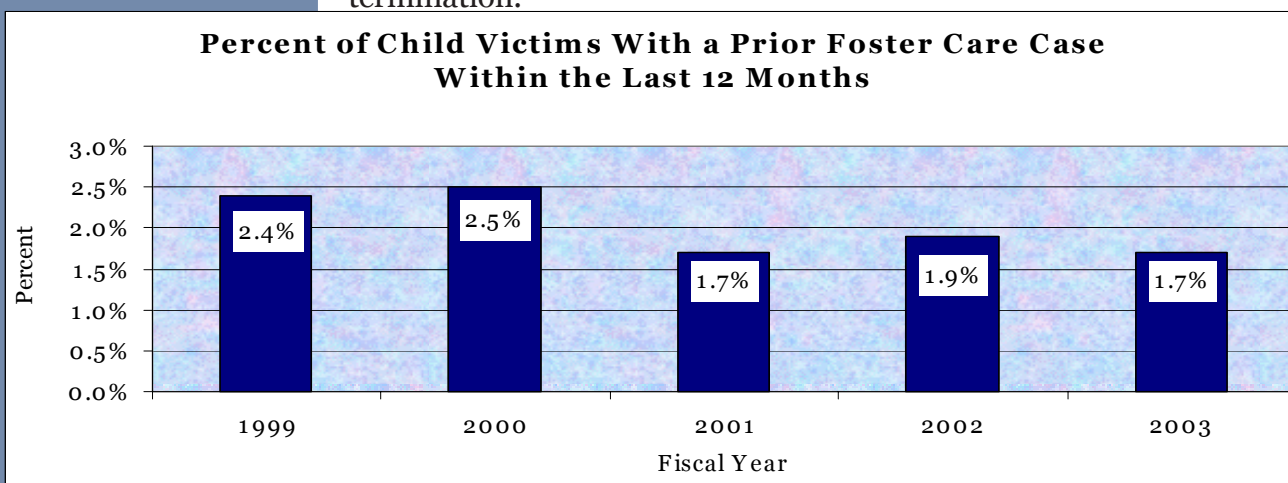
The Federal Children's Bureau has established a standard of all children who entered care during the year, 8.6% or less re-entered Foster Care within 12 months of a prior Foster Care episode

Before a recommendation is made to juvenile court to reunify a child with their parents or guardians, a review of the child and family plan is done to (1) ensure that the child and family's safety needs have been successfully met, (2) that the child will be in a safe, stable, and appropriate environment which will endure until the child reaches maturity, (3) that the child and his/her guardians will have access to services and resources that will sustain permanency, and (4) that the child has constructive connections to their past, present, and future.

How SUCCESSFUL ARE FOSTER CARE SERVICES IN ENSURING CHILDREN ARE RELEASED INTO A SAFE AND PERMANENT ENVIRONMENT?



Ninety-eight percent of children who exited custody are not substantiated for abuse or neglect within 12 months of custody termination.



Fiscal Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of substantiated child victims	7,963	8,677	9,480	9,868	10,931
Number of child victims with a prior Foster Care case within the last 12 months	190	221	158	185	190

HEALTH SERVICES

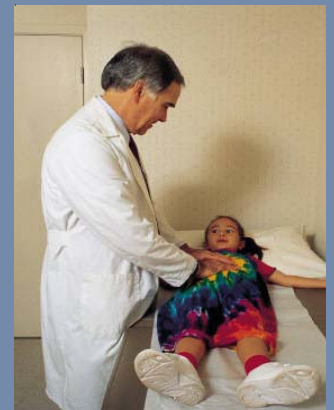
ARE CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE NEEDS MET WHILE THEY ARE IN FOSTER CARE?

The Fostering Healthy Children Program (FHCP) helps Child and Family Services in making sure that the health care needs of children in Foster Care are met. Nurses and staff from the Utah Department of Health are located in offices with caseworkers from Child and Family Services. The FHCP staff work in partnership with the child's caseworker to provide accessibility to health care providers to meet the medical, dental, and mental health care needs of children in the Utah Foster Care System. Each child's medical health, dental health, and mental health, including preventive and specialty care, will be evaluated and tracked to ensure the child's optimum health is maintained. The child's immunizations are tracked and kept current while in care. Staff will identify and work with the child/family's primary health care providers and if one is not available will assist in locating a medical provider for the child.

All children in Foster Care are assigned a health care team member to oversee their health care needs. Parent involvement is encouraged, when possible. Initial medical, mental, and dental (for children age three and above) health care screenings are completed after removal from their home.

All children in Child and Family Services' custody 30 days or more had a health service recorded in the system. One-hundred percent of children had a medical health action item recorded. Ninety-six percent of children had a mental health action item recorded. Ninety-six percent of children age 3 and older had a dental health action item recorded. Some children left care shortly after the 30-day time frame and may not have been able to access a mental or dental health care provider before exiting custody.

Children in Foster Care receive medical, mental, and dental health assessments while in care.



KINSHIP



ARE A CHILD'S RELATIVES CONSIDERED WHEN A CHILD CANNOT BE CARED FOR SAFELY IN THEIR PARENT'S HOME?

Kinship Care is the first option assessed and considered when a child must be separated from his or her parents. A non-custodial parent is the first consideration. The family is engaged in the process of identifying relatives who are able and may be willing to care for the child, and we follow Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) guidelines for an Indian child.

When family members are identified, the Child and Family Services worker conducts an assessment to determine the ability and willingness of the relative to provide a safe, stable, nurturing home for the child. The relative must receive a criminal background check, a review of any previous reports of abuse and neglect, and a home evaluation.

Based on the needs of the child and the Kinship Assessment, the Child and Family Services worker will recommend to the court one of the following Kinship Care placement options:

1. Temporary custody and guardianship to the Kinship caregiver and court ordered Home-Based services from Child and Family Services.
2. Temporary custody and guardianship to Child and Family Services, licensed Foster Care with the kinship caregiver, and out-of-home services provided by Child and Family Services.
3. Permanent custody and guardianship to the Kinship caregiver and services provided by Child and Family Services when requested by the Kinship caregiver.

Final permanency plans may be to reunify the child with his/her parent, request the court grant permanent custody and guardianship to the Kinship caregiver, or file for termination of parental rights and work toward adoption of the child.

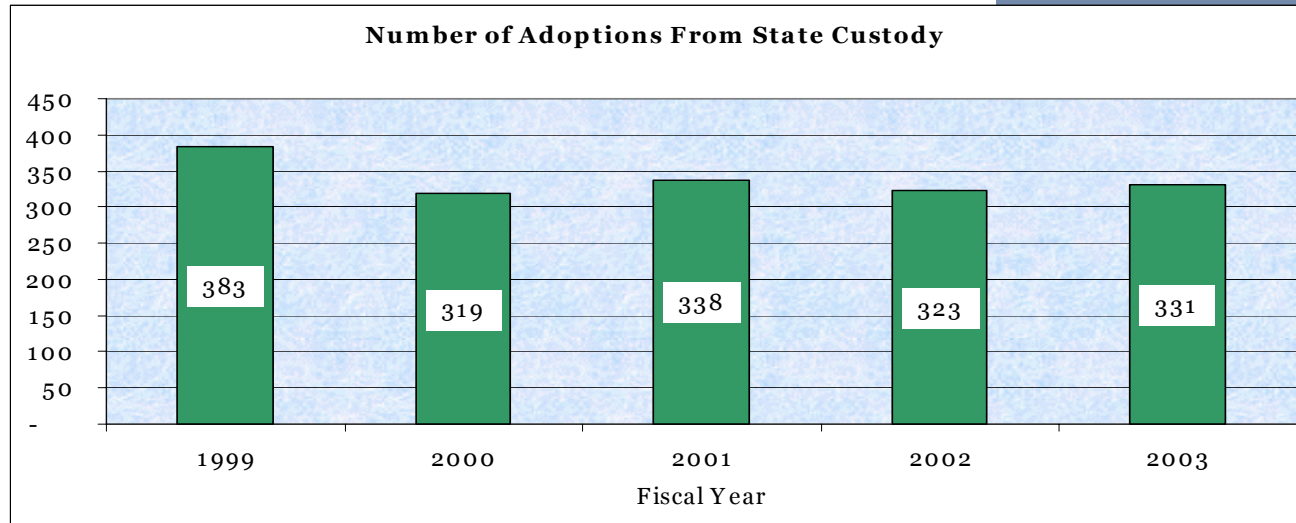
NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN KINSHIP PLACEMENTS WHO RECEIVED COURT-ORDERED SUPERVISION

Fiscal Year	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of Children	1,181	1,701	1,815	1,811

ADOPTION

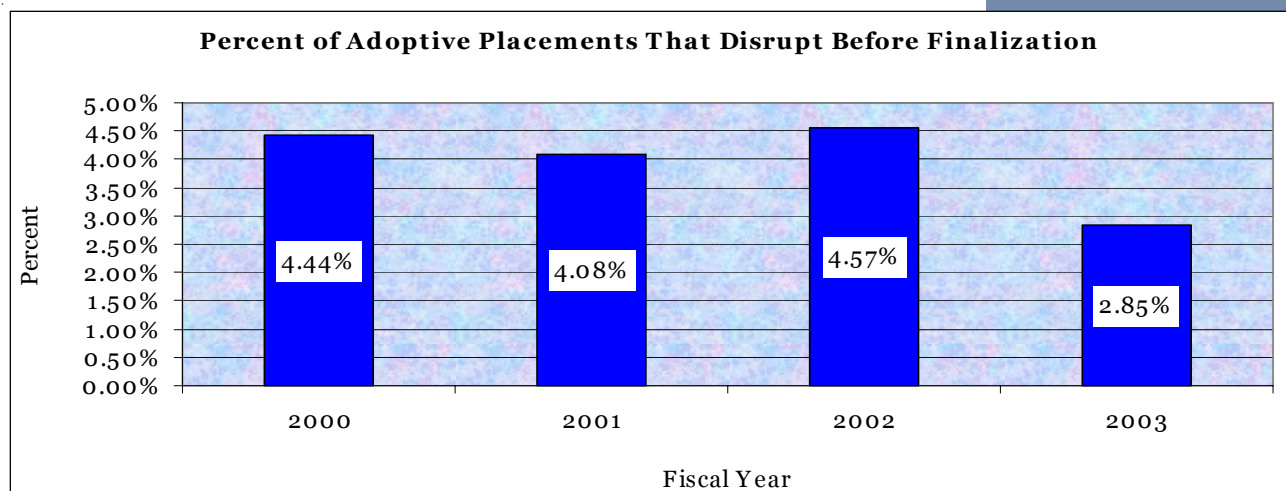
HOW MANY CHILDREN ARE ADOPTED THROUGH CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES?

In fiscal year 2003, 331 children left custody to adoption.



HOW SUCCESSFUL ARE PLACEMENTS WITH FOSTER/ADOPTIVE FAMILIES?

Whenever possible, the first placement for children with an alternative goal of adoption is made with a family that is willing to adopt. To maintain permanency in relationships, kin are given preferential consideration to adopt. If kin are not available, preference is given to the Foster Care family. Whenever possible, permanency for a child is achieved in a child and family team setting involving both the birth family and the adoptive family. As a result, fewer placements disrupt prior to finalization of the adoption.



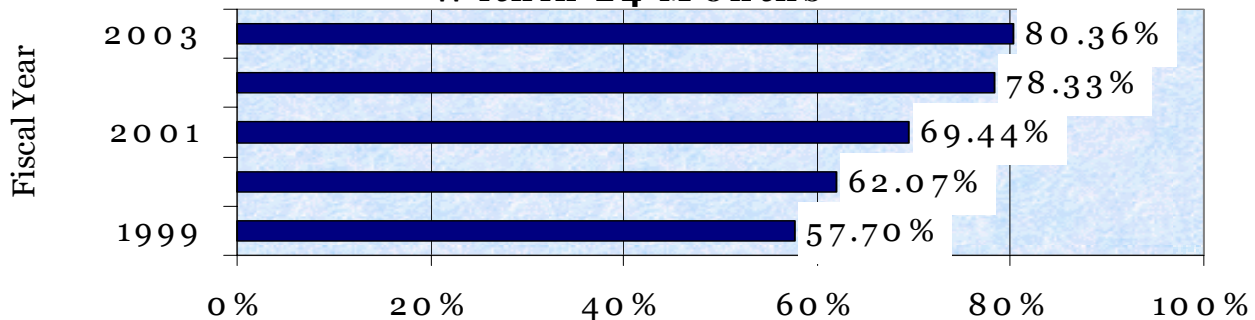
How Long Is A Child In State Custody Before They Are Adopted?

The Federal Children's Bureau has set a guideline of 32% or more of children exiting care to a finalized adoption do so in less than 24 months. Utah has consistently exceeded this standard over the last five years.

Utah's child welfare system works very well in moving children from Foster Care into adoptive homes. Of the children exiting Foster Care to adoption, 80% do so in less than 24 months.

Utah Statute requires a permanency hearing for children age 36 months and younger within eight months of custody start and within 12 months of custody start for all other children. This has been in effect since 1994. As a result of the strong working relationship with Utah courts and Attorneys General Child and Family Services is proficient at moving children into permanency quickly.

**Percent of Children Achieving Adoption
Within 24 Months**



You can search for Utah's children waiting for adoption at the Utah Adoption Connection Web site:

<https://www.utdcfsadopt.org/index.html>



I NDEPENDENT LIVING

WHAT IS INDEPENDENT LIVING?

Basic Life Skills (BLS)/Independent Living (IL) services are for youth age 14 years or older in the custody of Child and Family Services. This program is designed to allow and encourage youth to become responsible, contributing members of society by learning skills that promote self-sufficiency. Youth are eligible for IL services up to six months after custody termination.

Public Law 99-272 and Public Law 103-66 mandate that all youth in custody who are 16 years of age or older must have independent living skills as a component of the permanency service plan.

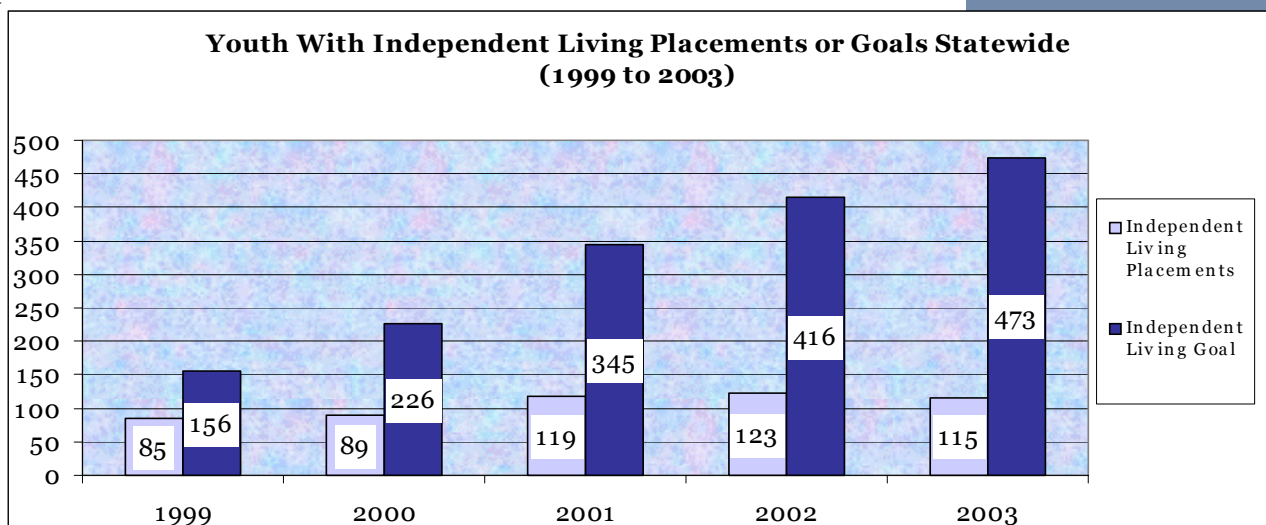
WHAT SERVICES ARE PROVIDED?

Basic Life Skills - The goal of IL is to minimize dependency on public support systems by teaching skills such as the following: job training, money management, food purchase and preparation, community resources, self-awareness, self-esteem, decision-making, parenting responsibilities, etc. These are taught to youth in Foster Care who are 14 years of age or older.

Independent Living - An alternative living arrangement for youth in custody with an IL goal.

WHERE IS A CHILD PLACED WHILE RECEIVING INDEPENDENT LIVING SERVICES?

Options may include living with a family member, living with kin, living with Foster parents, living alone, living with approved roommate(s) or a group facility, etc.



INTERSTATE COMPACT



The Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children is a state law in all states including the District of Columbia.

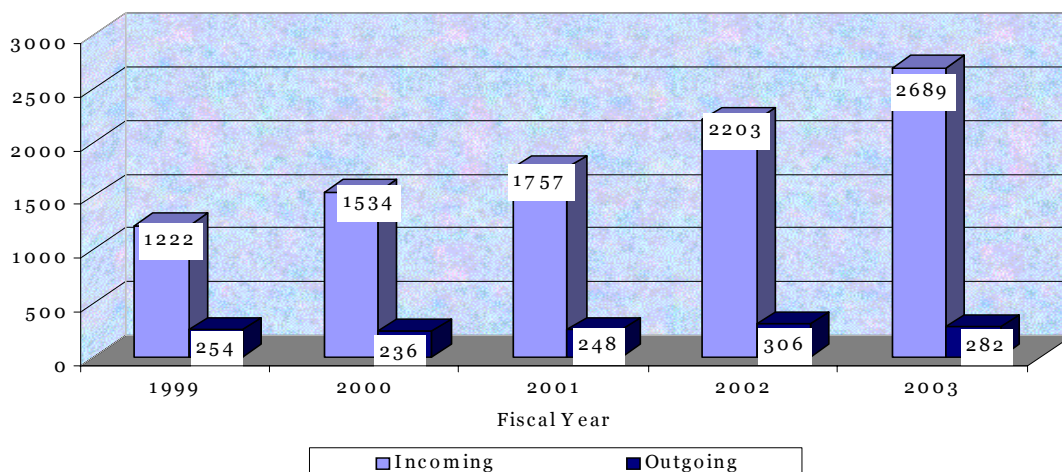
ICPC Law Utah Code 62A-4a-701.

WHAT IF CHILDREN'S PARENTS OR POTENTIAL RELATIVE OR OTHER PLACEMENTS ARE OUT OF STATE?

Children may be placed into or out of the State of Utah for Foster Care placements in different situations using the services of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC). It is the purpose and policy of the states to cooperate with each other in the interstate placement of children so that:

1. Each child requiring placement shall receive the maximum opportunity to be placed in a suitable environment and with persons or institutions having qualifications and facilities to provide necessary and desirable care.
2. The appropriate authorities in a state where a child is to be placed may have full opportunity to ascertain the circumstances of the proposed placement, thereby promoting full compliance with applicable requirements for the protection of the child.
3. The proper authorities of the state from which the placement is made may obtain the most complete information on the basis of which to evaluate a projected placement before it is made.
4. Appropriate jurisdictional arrangements for the care of the children will be promoted.
5. The placing agency is responsible for costs associated with the placements.

Number of Incoming and Outgoing ICPC Placements for 1999 to 2003



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

WHAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES DOES CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES PROVIDE?

1. Shelter and Support Services and Crisis Counseling.
2. Outpatient treatment for adult perpetrators and adult and child victims.
3. Outreach and case management services.
4. Referrals to other community services and resources.
5. Collaboration with Child Protective Services' caseworkers.

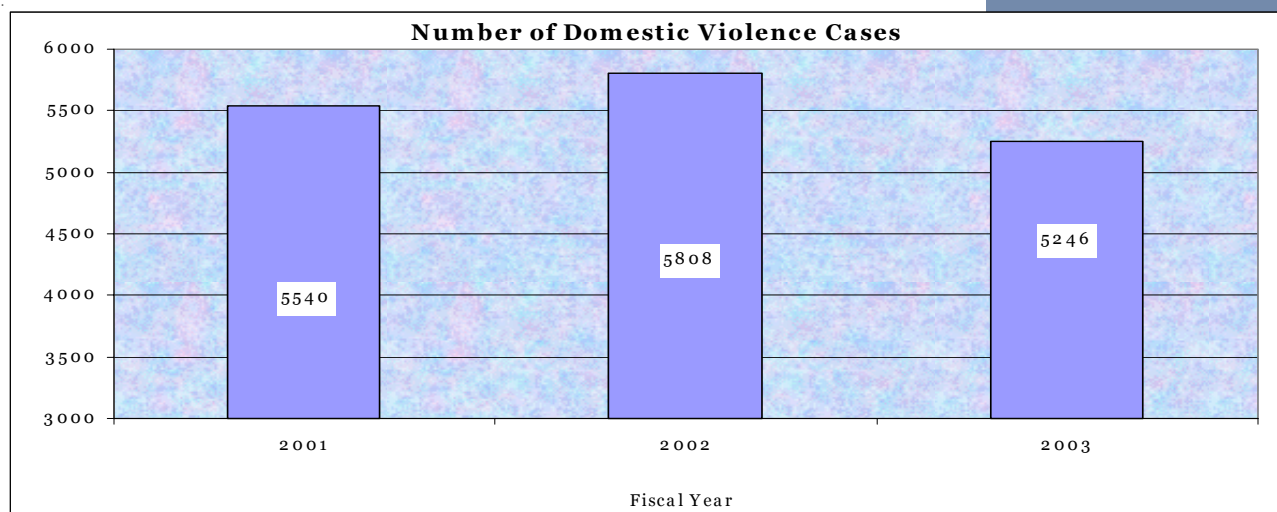
WHAT ARE THE MAIN GOALS OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM?

1. Interrupt the cycle of violence in families.
2. Promote the safety of victims and their dependents.
3. Ensure availability of service and support programs for victims and dependent children and treatment programs for perpetrators.
4. Coordinate prevention and treatment with other community agencies.

WHO MAKES REFERRALS TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM?

Referrals are received from individuals, law enforcement, Child and Family Services CPS, and other community agencies.

Utah Code Annotated, Section 62A-4a-105 (17) states, "The division shall provide domestic violence services in accordance with the requirements of federal law, and establish standards for all direct or contract providers of domestic violence services. Within appropriation from the legislature the division shall provide or contract for a variety of domestic violence and treatment methods."

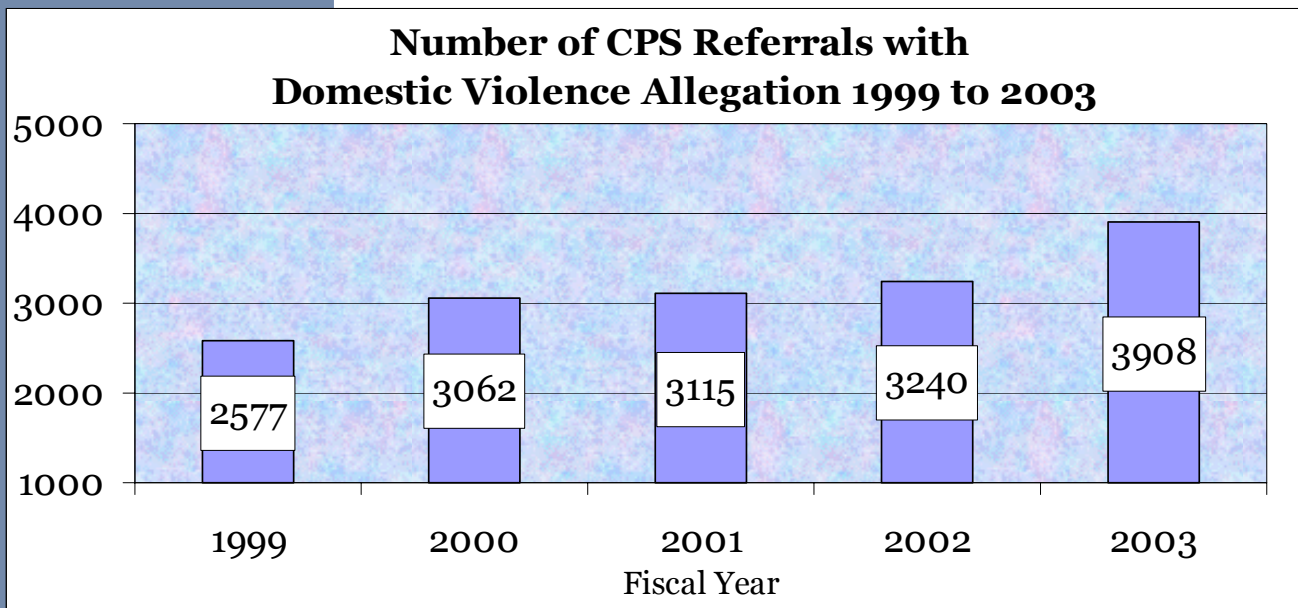


Of the 5,246 cases, 6,937 persons received Domestic Violence services in fiscal year 2003. 1,287 were child victims, 2,838 were perpetrators, and 2,618 were adult victims.

*In fiscal year 2003
there were 3,908
DVRCA investigations,
2,115 of those were
substantiated or
supported, involving
3,949 child victims.*

WHAT ARE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RELATED CHILD ABUSE CASES (DVRCA)?

Utah law has made it a crime to commit acts of domestic violence in the presence of a child. Allegations of domestic violence are assessed by CPS workers. The CPS caseworker assigned to the case will consult with a Domestic Violence services worker. DVRCA cases are one of our most frequently investigated and substantiated allegations. Rarely do children have to be removed, usually one parent can keep the child safe.



WHERE DOES THE PUBLIC GET INFORMATION AND REPORT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

A statewide telephone hotline is available, 1-800-897-LINK, for the public to make domestic violence related referrals and provide a source of information such as current lists of licensed treatment agencies, referral sources, and daily shelter capacities. The same information is also available on the internet at the Utah 211 Web site:

<http://www.informationandreferral.org>.

For other state information see the United Way 211 Website:

<http://www.211.org>

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT

WHAT IS THE INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT?

Indian children have a unique political status not afforded other children. As members of sovereign tribal governments this political status is the basis for the enactment of the Federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (ICWA).

The purpose of ICWA is to preserve and strengthen Indian families and Indian culture by:

1. Protecting cultural rights of Indian children and families
2. Recognizing cultural needs of children
3. Recognizing the sovereign nation's right to determine who is an Indian child
4. Recognizing sovereign nation's right to determine outcomes for child welfare
5. Setting the minimum standards for child welfare practice with Indian families
6. Defining "best interest" for Indian children

WHAT IS CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES DOING TO COMPLY WITH ICWA?

Child and Family Services have Indian Child Welfare Agreements with the Ute Indian Tribe and Navajo Nation. The Agreements establish a partnership between the State of Utah and these sovereign tribes respecting care and custody of their children and jurisdiction over child custody proceedings.

The Child and Family Services Review, Program Improvement Plan (PIP) – An ICWA PIP Committee consisting of DCFS workers, tribal representatives, and Native American Community leaders came together in a partnership of mutual respect, for a statewide stakeholders meeting on September 4, 2003 to begin an ongoing strategic planning and quality assurance process for Utah's Child Welfare system, which includes the Indian Child Welfare Act.

The Annual Indian Child Welfare Conference was held May 2003 in Salt Lake City, Utah. The objective of the conference is to provide child welfare workers with information regarding the application of the Indian Child Welfare Act and culturally responsive practices when engaging Native American families in respect to their family rules, traditions, history and culture. It is also a time for Child and Family Service workers, tribal child welfare workers, and community partners to cross-culturally collaborate in honoring the acceptance of differences, differing value orientations, differing knowledge and skills and the value of working together.

The Federal Indian Child Welfare Act is Public Law 95-608, 92 Stat. 3069 codified at 25 U.S.C. 1901-63



Utah Code Section 62A-4a-118 states, "The division shall promote and enforce state and Federal Laws enacted for the protection of abused, neglected, dependent, delinquent, ungovernable and runaway children..."



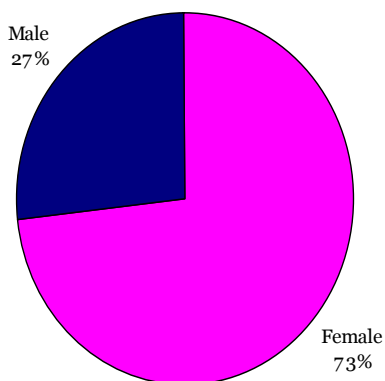
In fiscal year 2003, 239 American Indian children were served in Foster Care, and 597 child and adult clients received Home-Based services.

CASEWORKERS

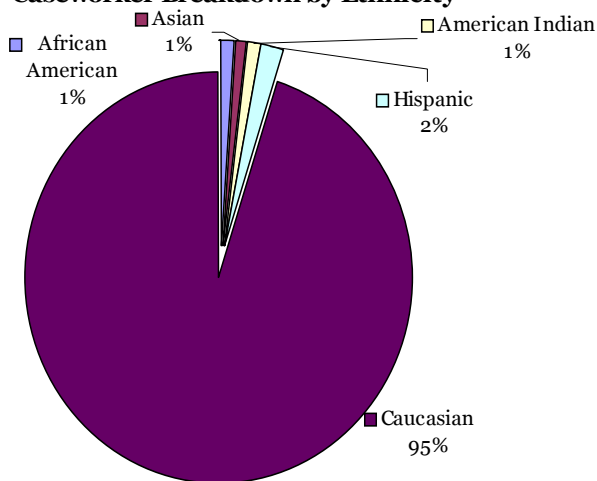
WHAT IS THE WORKFORCE AT CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES LIKE?

The average Child and Family Services caseworker is Caucasian, female, age 38 years, and has been employed with Child and Family Services for 5.6 years. There are 1,101 employees and 588 or 53% of them are caseworkers. There is a current initiative in Child and Family Services to recruit for equitable representation of our communities in Utah.

Caseworker Breakdown by Gender



Caseworker Breakdown by Ethnicity

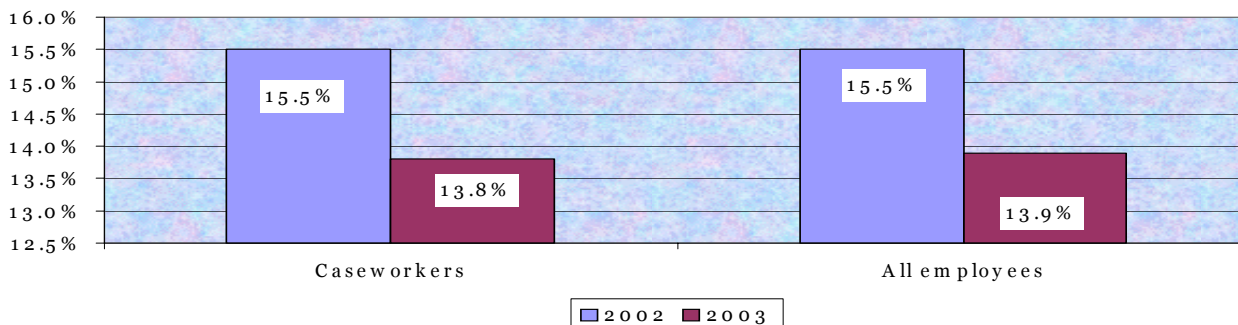


WHAT ARE CASEWORKER SALARIES?

Fiscal Year 2003	Starting Range	Average Worker
Salary alone	\$26,436	\$32,032
Salary with benefits	\$41,939	\$49,758

HOW MUCH EMPLOYEE TURNOVER IS THERE IN CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES?

Employee Turnover Fiscal Year 2002-2003



WHAT TRAINING DO CASEWORKERS HAVE?

Caseworkers must either be licensed in Utah as a Social Service Worker, Social Worker, Clinical Therapist, or Clinical Social Worker or be able to obtain licensure within one year. After that caseworkers are required to obtain 40 hours of ongoing training each year.

Core Training

New caseworkers complete four CORE training modules:

1. CORE 101 - Child Centered, Family Focused Child Protective Services (18 hrs).
2. CORE 102 - Case Planning and Family-centered casework (18 hrs).
3. CORE 103 - The effect of Abuse and Neglect on Child Development (18 hrs).
4. CORE 104 - Separation, placement, and reunification (24 hrs).

Targeted Case Management

Accessing and coordinating social, educational, and medical services for children with Medicaid.

Practice Model

The training initiative that began in 2000 to create a new model for practice in Child and Family Services was completed for all direct service staff in 2003. The Practice Model can be characterized as:

Family-Centered

Being family-centered means that the child's need for protection, stability, and well-being are best met by the child's family whenever possible. Providing support to families in keeping their children safe is a shared responsibility within the family's community. The family's community is present through the structure of the family's team consisting of formal and informal supports that serve the family and help them recognize their strengths and needs.

Strengths-based

Being strengths-based means that the strengths of the family in all areas will be recognized. Part of their strengths are recognized to be in their extended family and in their support system. The family's strengths are explored and identified as the first step in the process of assessment and planning.

Solution-focused

Being solution-focused means that the strengths-based approach will be continued as the child, the family, and the team look for ways that the family is already using their strengths to create safety and change. A solution focus supports the family in envisioning a future in which the family adequately provides for the needs of their children.

Culturally Responsive

Being culturally responsive means that Child and Family Services and the community serve the family in a way that is responsive to their culture as it is expressed in their community and in their family.



WHAT OTHER TRAINING IS AVAILABLE?

The Child Welfare Institute is an annual three-day conference that provides staff with information in areas of interest and need for child welfare work. Foster Care parents and other partners join this conference to share knowledge and networking. Appreciation awards are presented to caseworkers and other leaders in child welfare.

Caseworkers attend the Summer Institute at the University of Utah, a two-week conference providing workshops in social work with a focus on areas of interest to child welfare.

Caseworkers also have the opportunity to attend local conferences provided by partners who target special areas of interest such as mental health, youth, abuse issues, interviewing skills, etc.

WHAT INNOVATIONS IN TRAINING HAVE OCCURRED?

Trainers hosted the Western Regional Training Conference to share information and network with other child welfare trainers in other states.

Mentoring conferences were held in the five regions to provide information and guidance for mentoring planning and to begin the division-wide mentoring program. The mentoring program will provide intensive one-on-one training for new employees and will be available to experienced employees to refine their skills in selected areas.

A Mentor Guide documenting activities and instructions for Practice Model mentoring was created and is available online. Practice Model training for Foster Care families was developed and made available for training. A curriculum on substance abuse for caseworkers was developed.

HOW DO CASEWORKERS DOCUMENT POLICY ADHERENCE?

SAFE is a computerized management information system recently developed by Child and Family Services to help manage and document services to children and their families. SAFE is recognized nationally as one of the best child welfare information systems in the country, especially in the level of support that it provides to front line workers. SAFE provides an electronic case record for Child and Family Services client services. This allows statewide information sharing for authorized users and makes the history of services to specific families and children available on-line. SAFE was designed as a smart system to help workers calendar and report activities and actions needed to meet policy requirements. Since its implementation, SAFE has helped Child and Family Services to make a significant improvement in the level of compliance with critical case requirements. SAFE also provides high quality management data for ensuring that legal requirements and DCFS Rules are met, for managing workloads to make sure that cases and work is allotted equally, and for research, planning, budgeting, reporting, and public information.



BUDGET

The originally appropriated budget for Child and Family Services in fiscal year 2003 was \$126,581,500. The actual amount spent was \$120,429,900, or \$6,151,600 less than the appropriated amount. This reduction was a result of budget cuts due to the state's economic situation and a tightening of federal regulations which reduced the federal funding we were able to obtain for our expenditures.


Expenditure Categories	Grand Total
Administration	\$3,424,147.84
Service delivery -Personnel	\$54,270,399.25
Home-Based services	\$1,724,043.80
Foster Care services	\$28,983,248.24
Facility -based services	\$3,647,884.00
Minor grants	\$4,206,572.94
Selected programs	\$2,247,755.85
Special needs	\$1,904,435.38
Domestic violence	\$4,892,920.14
Children's Trust Fund	\$327,250.55
Adoption assistance	\$10,389,238.56
Child welfare MIS	\$4,412,030.24
Grand total	\$120,429,926.79



O VERSIGHT

IS THERE ANY MONITORING OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES TO ENSURE THEY ARE DOING A GOOD JOB?

Monitoring resulting from The Performance Milestone Plan



Child and Family Services and the Child Welfare Policy and Practice Group (CWPPG) from Alabama developed The Performance Milestone Plan (the Plan) in accordance with the order of United States District Court Judge Tena Campbell dated September 17, 1998 in the matter of *David C. v. Leavitt*. It was also ordered by the court that CWPPG become the court monitor. The Plan was submitted to the court on May 4, 1999 and has been adopted by Child and Family Services as its business plan. The Plan identifies specific milestones to achieve, outlines the steps necessary to follow in order to reach those milestones, and describes methods for measuring performance within Child and Family Services. (For a complete copy of the Plan, visit the Child and Family Services Web site at <http://www.hsdcsf.utah.gov/default.htm> and click on the “Policy Manuals & Reports” tab to the left of the screen.)

The Plan includes two separate review processes to be used: Milestone 7, Case Process Review (CPR); and Milestone 8, Qualitative Case Review (QCR). CWPPG, Child and Family Services, and the Department of Human Services, Offices of Services Review (OSR) developed these two review processes. These reviews are designed to identify areas needing improvement within the child welfare system in Utah. Following is a brief summary of each review process, along with results presented by OSR in its Fiscal Year 2003 Report published in September 2003. (For a complete copy of this report, visit the OSR Web site at <http://www.hsosr.utah.gov/> and click on the “Reports” tab on the left of the screen.)

Case Process Review

The CPR has been conducted by OSR on a yearly basis, with survey results submitted to the Utah State Legislature Health and Human Services Interim Committee as well as the Child Welfare Legislative Oversight Committee. For the CPR, documentation contained in the case files and computer system of Child and Family Services is examined using survey tools to determine consistency of practice with Utah State Statute and Child and Family Services Rules. The program areas evaluated in the CPR are:

1. CPS, general, which included cohorts of priority one referrals, medical neglect allegations, shelter cases, unable to locate cases, and unaccepted referrals. The review period was September 1, 2002 through November 30, 2002.
2. Home-Based services, including Protective Family Preservation (PFP), voluntary Protective Services Counseling (PSC), and court-ordered Protective Services Supervision (PSS). The review period was September 1, 2002 through November 30, 2002.
3. Foster Care services. The review period was July 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002.

The results contained in the current report show a majority of the areas improved as compared to last year, and many items reached or exceeded the target goal. There are still some areas that need improvement, however.

Qualitative Case Review

As an added performance measurement, people from OSR, CWPPG, and Child and Family Services conduct a QCR for each region of Child and Family Services. For this review, the status of children and families receiving services from Child and Family Services or those who had a CPS investigation is evaluated to determine outcomes to families and system performance.

QCRs were conducted in all regions of Child and Family Services. Reviews were held in September 2001 and were concluded in May 2002. Twenty-four cases from each region were selected. For the Salt Lake Valley Region, 72 cases were reviewed in three separate areas because of the large population of this region. The cases were randomly selected by CWPPG based on a sampling matrix assuring that a representative group of children was selected for review. The sample included children in Foster Care and families receiving Home-Based services. The information is obtained through in-depth interviews with the child (if age appropriate), his/her parents or other guardians, Foster Care parents, caseworker, teacher, therapist, other service providers, and others having a significant role in the child's life. In addition, the child's file, including prior CPS investigations, and other records are reviewed.

After the review is completed, the case is scored and reviewers submit a case story narrative. The QCR instrument used by the reviewers (the QCR Protocol) is divided into two main parts: Child Status and System Performance. The Plan calls for 85% of all cases reviewed to attain an "acceptable" overall score in both of these areas.

The statewide score on the Child Status is 92.8% acceptable, and all regions met the goal for the second year in a row. The statewide goal for System Performance is 66.3%, which is an increase from last year's result at 57.7%.



OSR was formed in 1995 as a result of U.C.A. §62A-4a-117,188.

U.C.A. §62A-4a-208, enacted by the Utah Legislature in 1998, gives OCPO the role to act as an independent voice for children and families of Utah.

Office of Services Review (OSR)

OSR reports Child and Family Services' performance in the child welfare system. This is accomplished through three evaluations of system performance: the QCR, the CPR (both described above), and the Fatality Review. In addition the office has an extensive training program and data collection system to help Child and Family Services improve performance. OSR also conducts special studies to help Child and Family Services improve performance around specific issues.

Office of Child Protection Ombudsman (OCPO)

OCPO was established by the Utah State Legislature to help the Department of Human Services resolve concerns about the protection of children who are receiving services from Child and Family Services. The purpose of OCPO is to receive and investigate complaints to ensure that proper services are provided by Child and Family Services. The mission of OCPO is to investigate consumer complaints regarding Child and Family Services and assist in:

1. Achieving fair resolution.
2. Promoting changes that will improve the quality of services provided to the children and families of Utah.
3. Building bridges with partners to effectively work for the children of Utah.

In fiscal year 2003 OCPO received 430 complaints, 148 fewer than last fiscal year regarding Child and Family Services. 139 (33%) of the complainants were provided with the needed information, 216 (53%) were referred to Child and Family Services, and 30 (6%) were investigated. The 30 investigated complaints contained 222 individual concerns—69% of these were found to be valid. Most complaints focused on inadequate CPS investigations, inadequate services provided by Child and Family Services, and foster children not being returned home.

Legislative Auditor General's Office—Performance Audits

Performance audits help legislators resolve the difficult issues facing them. In a variety of areas, the audits conducted by the Legislative Auditor General's Office examine the operations of state programs. The office reviews and evaluates the programs, how they are being implemented, whether they are operated at the lowest possible cost, and if they are successfully addressing the problems leading to their creation. These audits offer the legislators another important source of information as they attempt to solve pressing problems.

The Legislative Auditor General's Office has done several performance audits on Child and Family Services. The most recent audit focused on child welfare caseworker workload. A copy of this report may be viewed online at http://le.utah.gov/audit02_05rpt.pdf

The Federal Child and Family Services Review (CFSR)

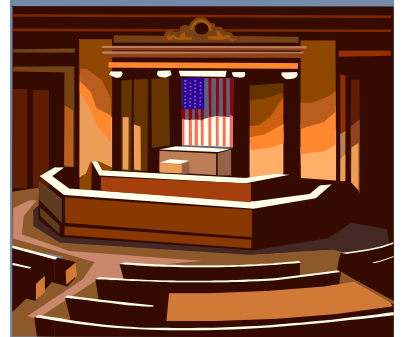
In addition to the monitoring the Plan requires, Child and Family Services completed a review by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Children's Bureau this year. The Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) is designed to enable the Children's Bureau to ensure that state child welfare agency practice is in conformity with federal child welfare requirements, to determine what is actually happening to children and families as they engage in state child welfare services, and to assist states in enhancing their capacity to help children and families achieve positive outcomes. The review consists of several parts including a statewide self-assessment produced by the state, a data profile compiled by the Federal agency using data submitted by the state, and an onsite review to verify the information in the statewide assessment and the data profile.

The statewide assessment is a document produced by the state that details the way child welfare services are conducted in the state. There is information on the outcomes of safety, permanency, and well-being for children and families receiving services and on the seven systemic factors of the information system (SAFE), case review, quality assurance, training of caseworkers and foster parents, responsiveness to the community, service array, and foster and adoptive parent recruitment and licensing.

The data profile consists of outcome and demographic information about the state services and includes six data indicators for which a national standard has been set. These indicators are Repeat Maltreatment, Re-entry into Foster Care, Time to Reunification, Time to Adoption, Maltreatment in Foster Care and Stability in Foster Care.

The onsite review is conducted in three of the counties of the state including the largest metropolitan county. A total of 50 cases are assessed over a one-week period by teams of federal and state reviewers. The reviewers spend one day per case looking at case records and conducting interviews with individuals involved in the case. Cases reviewed include both Home-Based Services cases and Foster Care cases and follow the case from the initial CPS Intake to case closure, if possible. Interviews with stakeholders in the counties and at the state level are also conducted.

After the review is completed, a state final report is issued by the Children's Bureau detailing the strengths and areas for improvement as identified by the combined elements of the review. A state must meet the national standard for six data indicators and pass the onsite review to be in substantial conformity. States not in conformity are required to submit a Program Improvement Plan (PIP) that defines goals and objectives on the road to conformity and the steps to be taken to achieve them.



The PIP is a two-year plan and is written by members of the state's child welfare system including service providers and community partners in collaboration with the Federal agency. States in the PIP cycle are reviewed every two years. States judged to be in substantial conformity are reviewed every five years.

On September 4, 2003, the final report of the Federal Child and Family Services Review was issued for the State of Utah. You can view the Utah Statewide Assessment and the final report for Utah on the web at http://www.hsdcs.utah.gov/cfs_review.htm.

Utah met or exceeded the standard in three of the six data indicators from the data profile. Of the 34 states reviewed to date, nine states including Utah scored in conformity on three of the six indicators, six states scored in conformity on four of the six, and one state scored in conformity on five of the six data indicators. No state has yet been in compliance on all six of the data indicators.

For the onsite review, Utah proposed that the counties of San Juan and Grand be combined so that the review could occur in one of the most rural areas in the state. The counties selected were Salt Lake County, Utah County and the combination of Grand/San Juan. The report showed that Utah was in compliance on two of the seven outcomes and six of the seven systemic factors.

Of the states reviewed to date, only two other states have scored this well. North Dakota was found in compliance on 2 of the seven outcomes and in compliance on all systemic factors. Kansas and Utah both scored in compliance on two of the seven outcomes and six of seven systemic factors. Utah is also the only state to have scored 100% compliant in one of the outcomes being found in compliance on every case reviewed on Well-Being Outcome 2, which measures whether or not children are receiving adequate services to meet their educational needs. Utah is now in the development phase of the review.

Federal Title IV-E Foster Care Eligibility Review

During last fiscal year, Child and Family Services was found to be in substantial compliance with Federal child and provider eligibility requirements under a Federal Title IV-E Foster Care Eligibility Review.

The Administration for Children and Families conducted an initial primary eligibility review of Utah's Title IV-E Foster Care program in September 2002. The purpose of the Title IV-E Foster Care eligibility review was (1) to determine if Utah was in compliance with the child and provider eligibility requirements established in Federal law and regulations (45 CFR 1356.71 and Section 472, Social Security Act), and (2) to validate the basis of Utah's financial claims to ensure that the appropriate payments were made on behalf of eligible children and to qualified homes and institutions.

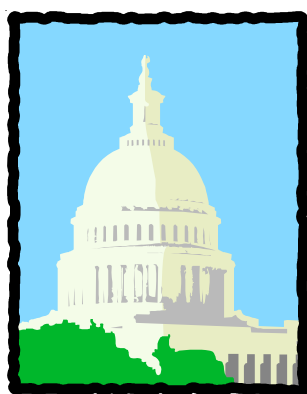
An onsite team consisting of Federal and State staff from the Administration for Children and Families Central and Regional Offices and from the Child and Family Services State and Regional Offices performed the review. Eligibility was reviewed for 80 Foster Care cases receiving a Federal Title IV-E payment during a six-month period of time. The review evaluated documentation of each child's eligibility for Title IV-E services and of provider qualifications for Federal reimbursement.

During an initial primary eligibility review, a state is determined to be in substantial compliance if fewer than nine errors are identified. Three errors were found in the Utah sample, meaning that Child and Family Services was determined to be in substantial compliance with Federal child and provider eligibility requirements for the sample period.

The next primary Title IV-E foster care review is planned for 2005. At that time, states must have fewer than five errors to be in substantial compliance.

Child and Family Services

The Department of Human Services and Child and Family Services are committed to improving performance of the child welfare system in Utah, thus enhancing outcomes to the children and families we serve. Although all of our goals have not yet been met, it is clear that steady progress is being made toward achieving these goals. Child and Family Services will continue to strive for the best child welfare system possible.



The appendices are one-page compilations of frequently requested statistics for each program area. Some of the information contained in the sheets is the same as what you have seen earlier in the report. The purpose of including these is to provide you with a one-page reference of data pertaining to each program area.

Appendices

CPS Fact Sheet

Home-Based Fact Sheet

Foster Care Fact Sheet

Adoption Fact Sheet

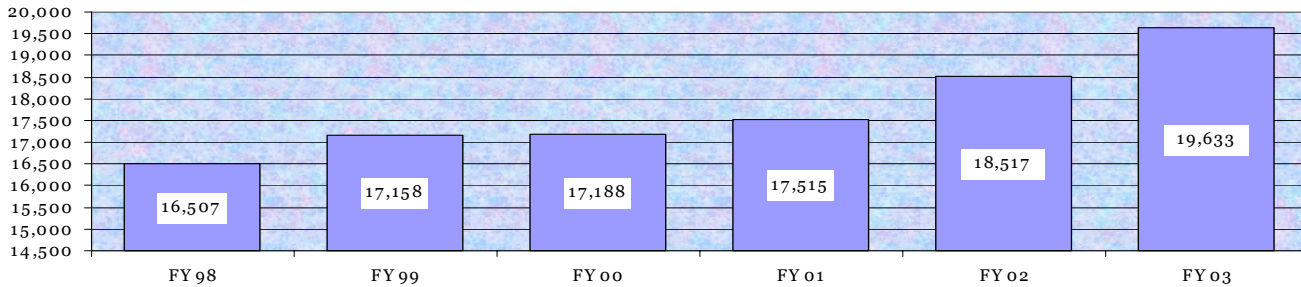
Independent Living Fact Sheet

Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children Fact Sheet

Domestic Violence Fact Sheet

Utah's Division of Child and Family Services Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 2003 Fact Sheet

Number of Referrals Received by DCFS Statewide (FY98 to FY03)



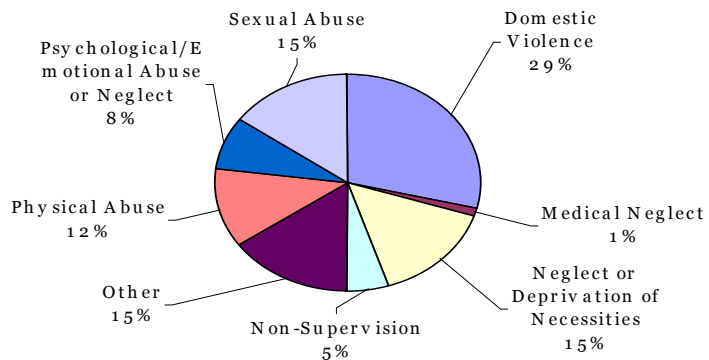
In FY03, 19,633 referrals were investigated by DCFS, and 7,408 (38 percent) of those referrals were supported/substantiated. This supported/substantiated rate is slightly higher than the national substantiated/indicated/alternative response victim rate of 32.3 percent*. Average investigation completion time for all referrals was 34 days. In FY03, 951 of the total number of victims (10,932) had a Foster Care case opened (9 percent). Of the total victims in FY03, 55 percent were female and 45 percent were male.

<i>Victim's Age</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Utah Population Percent**</i>
0 to 5 years	4,389	40%	34%
6 to 10 years	2,990	27%	26%
11 to 13 years	1,718	16%	15%
14 to 17 years	1,887	17%	20%
18+ years	14	0%	5%
Total***	10,998		

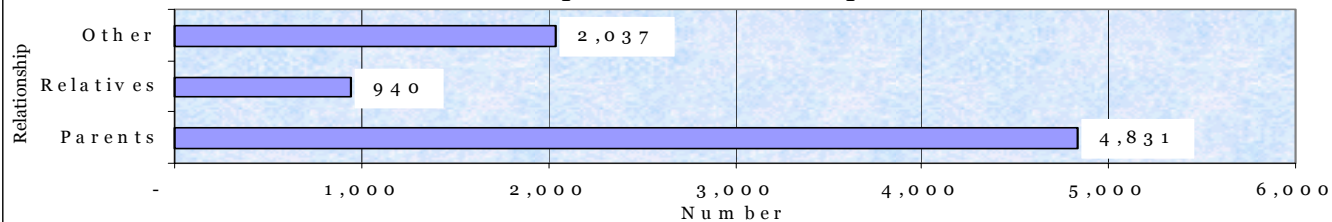
<i>Ethnicity of Victim****</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Utah Population Percent**</i>
African American	378	4%	1%
Am. Indian/Alaska Nat.	299	3%	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	100	3%	5%
Caucasian	9,936	91%	92%
Hispanic	2,328	21%	13%

<i>Perpetrator's Age</i>	<i>Percent</i>
0 to 10 years	1%
11 to 20 years	15%
21 to 30 years	33%
31 to 40 years	32%
41 to 50 years	15%
51+ years	4%

Substantiated Child Abuse/Neglect Type of Abuse



Relationship of Victim to Perpetrator



*U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families. *Child Maltreatment 2001* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003) includes substantiated and indicated dispositions.

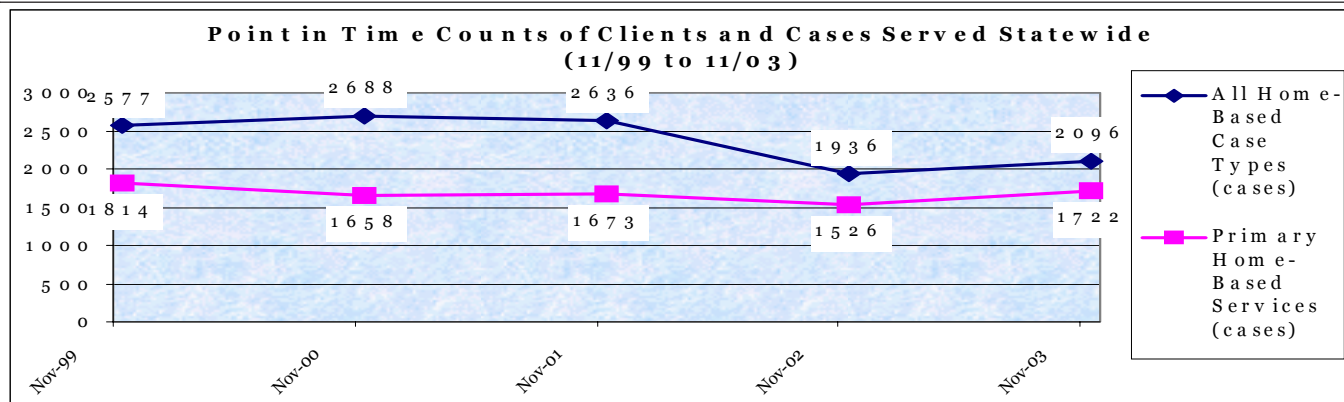
**Utah's population percent represents the percentage of the population in the entire state of Utah. (U.S. Census Bureau 2003 projections)

***This number includes some duplicates. The unduplicated number of victims was 10,932; however, some children had more than one investigation during the year and may show in more than one age group.

****Children can be listed under more than one ethnicity; therefore, percentages may not equal 100 percent.

Utah's Division of Child and Family Services

Home-Based Services Fiscal Year 2003 Fact Sheet



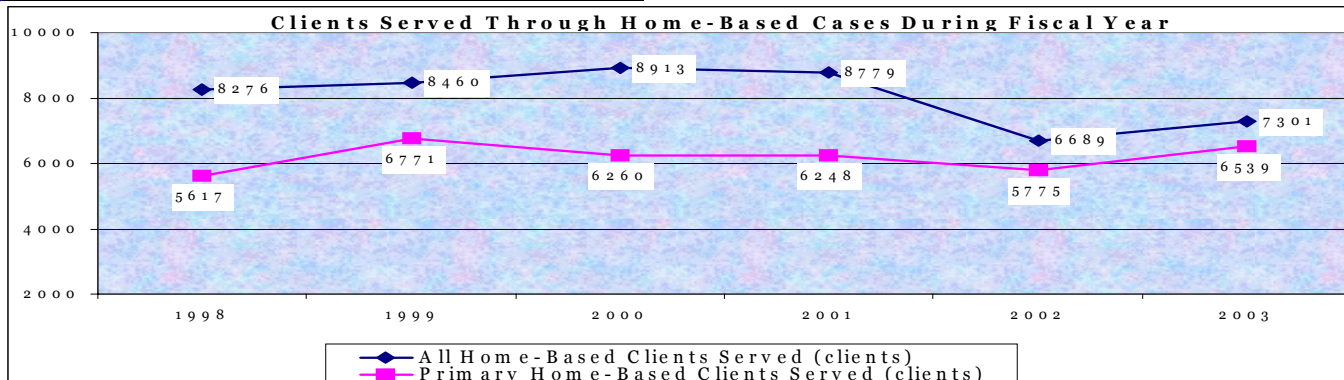
There are 14 types of Home-Based cases. Five of these are considered primary services because their focus is reducing risk of abuse or neglect to children in families. The primary services are Protective Services Supervision, Protective Services Counseling, Protectives Supervision Interstate, Protective Family Preservation, and Reunification. These cases often take a greater amount of time than other Home-Based cases. Other Home-Based case types provide services to families where there is not as high a risk of abuse.

Clients Open by Age for Home-Based Services 11-1-03

	Utah Population		
	Number	Percent	Percent*
0 to 5 years	1,477	21%	34%
6 to 10 years	1,050	15%	26%
11 to 13 years	582	8%	15%
14 to 17 years	556	8%	20%
18+ years	3,352	48%	5%

Ethnicity of Family Members** 11-1-03

	Utah Population		
	Number	Percent	Percent*
African American	189	1%	1%
Am. Indian/Alaska Native	219	3%	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	153	2%	5%
Caucasian	6,576	89%	92%
Hispanic	1,658	18%	13%



Number of Cases Closed in Fiscal Year 2003

Closure Reason	Number	Percent
Family Stabilized/Problem Resolved	1,023	21%
Not Served/Services Not Needed	1,270	26%
Change in Type of Service	1,031	21%
Other	631	13%
Less Intensive Care Needed	291	6%
Client Discontinued Treatment	127	3%
Refused Service/Client Request	180	4%
Moved, cannot locate	107	2%
Referred Outside Organization	171	3%
Transferred to Other Region	30	1%
Child Ran Away	28	1%
Death	5	0%

Number of Clients Receiving Home-Based Services as of November 2003***

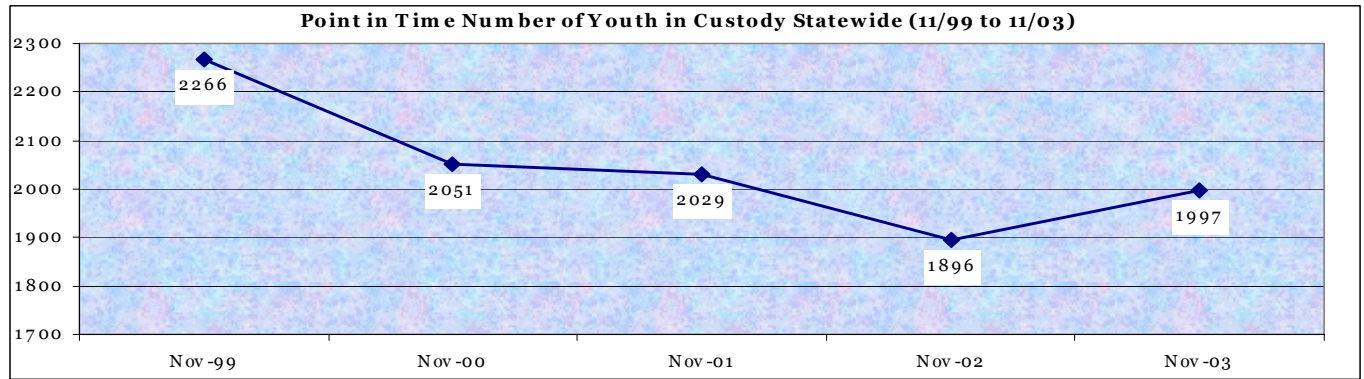
Case Type	Number	Percent
Protective Services Supervision	4,944	61%
Protective Services Counseling	843	10%
Children at Risk	2	0%
Protective Family Preservation	347	5%
Counseling Individual Service	297	5%
Protective Supervision Interstate	298	5%
Post Adoption Treatment	182	3%
Clinical Counseling Services	315	6%
Family Reunification	107	1%
Home Study	207	4%

*Utah population percent represents the percentage of the population in the entire state of Utah. (U.S.Census Bureau 2003 projections)

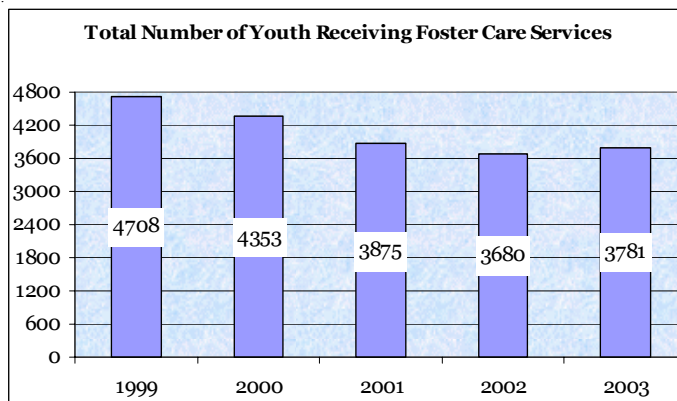
**Children can be listed under more than one ethnicity; therefore, percentages may not equal 100 percent.

***These numbers may be duplicated across groups. Some clients are involved in more than one type of Home-Based service.

Utah's Division of Child and Family Services Foster Care Care Fiscal Year 2003 Fact Sheet



Utah				Utah			
Child's Age	Number	Percent	Population Percent*	Child's Ethnicity **	Number	Percent	Population Percent*
0 to 5 years	541	27%	34%	African American	90	5%	1%
6 to 10 years	482	24%	26%	Am. Indian/Alaska Nat.	143	7%	2%
11 to 13 years	429	21%	15%	Asian/Pacific Islander	48	2%	5%
14 to 17 years	544	27%	20%	Caucasian	1,708	86%	92%
18+ years	1	0%	5%	Hispanic	421	21%	13%
Total	1,997						



Average Months In Custody of Cases Closed FY03

Goal	Avg. Mo.
Long-Term Foster Care	51.3
Independent Living	41.3
Adoption	28.8
Guardianship	37.5
Child Returned Home	14.7

Number of Children/Youth Leaving Custody of Cases Closed

Closure Reason	Avg. Mo.	Number	Percent
Custody Returned to Parents	9.8	618	35%
Custody to Relative/Guardian	4.4	525	30%
Adoption Final	17.6	331	19%
Emancipation	37.8	143	8%
Custody to Youth Corrections	20.6	49	3%
Custody to Foster Parent/Guardian	29.8	34	2%
Voluntary Termination	1.6	29	2%
Non-Petitional Release	20	1	0%
Death/Child Deceased	32.0	2	0%
Total		1,751	99%

*Utah's population percent represents the percentage of the population in the entire state of Utah. (U.S. Census Bureau 2003 projections)

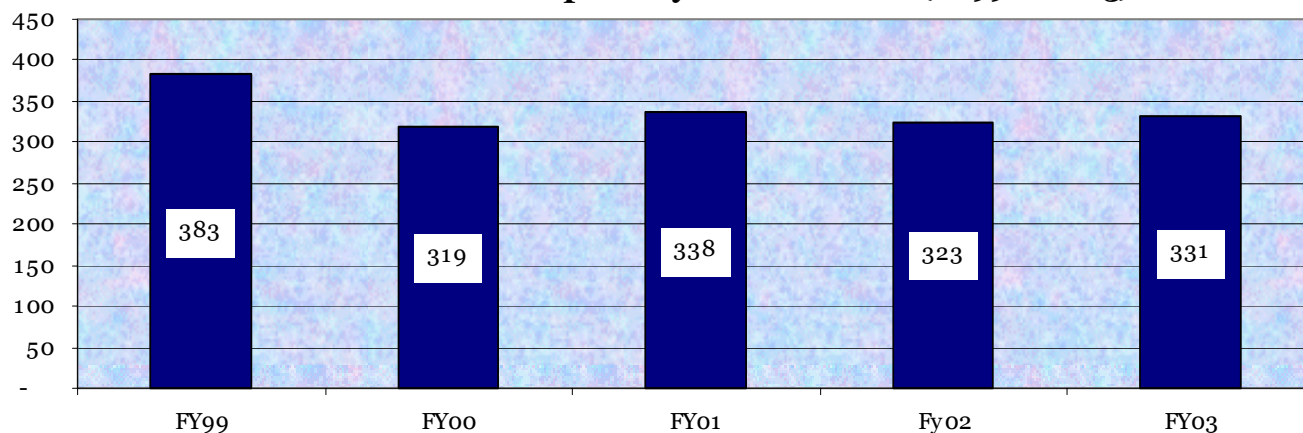
**Children can be listed under more than one ethnicity; therefore, percentages may not equal 100 percent

***The FY03 number represents all children who had a Foster Care case open at any time during FY03, This includes children whose cases were opened prior to FY03 and closed during the year, and children whose cases opened during FY03 This is an unduplicated number.

Utah's Division of Child and Family Services

Adoption Fiscal Year 2003 Fact Sheet

Number of Finalized Adoptions by DCFS Statewide (FY99 to FY03)



Age of Children

	Number	Percent
0 years	36	11%
1 years	61	19%
2 years	44	14%
3 years	29	9%
4 years	24	7%
5 years	24	7%
6 years	25	8%
7 years	16	5%
8 years	15	5%
9 years	15	5%
10 years	11	3%
11 years	11	3%
12 years	5	2%
13 years	4	1%
14 years	2	1%
15 years	3	1%
16 years	3	1%
17 years	3	1%

Total **331**

Sex of Children

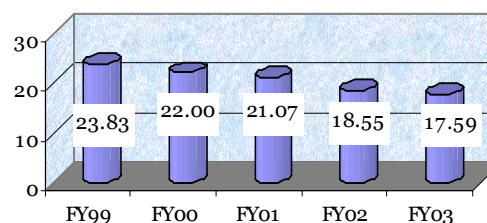
	Number	Percent
Female	159	48%
Male	172	52%

Total **331**

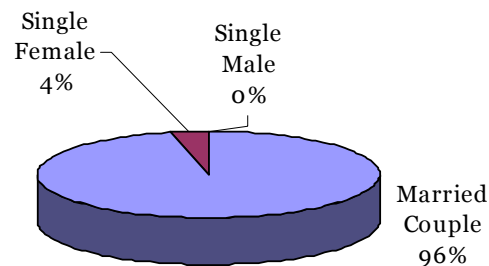
Ethnicity of Children**

	Number	Percent	Utah Population Percent*
African American	25	8%	1%
Am. Indian/Alaska Nat.	12	4%	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	2%	5%
Caucasian	282	85%	92%
Hispanic	84	25%	13%
Other/Unknown	5	2%	0%

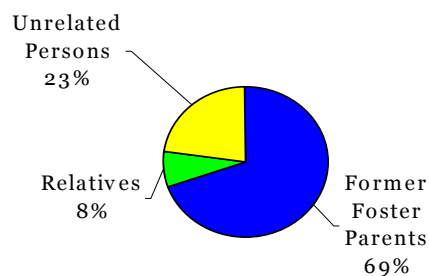
Average Months Adoptive Cases Open (FY99 to FY03)



Adoptive Family Structure



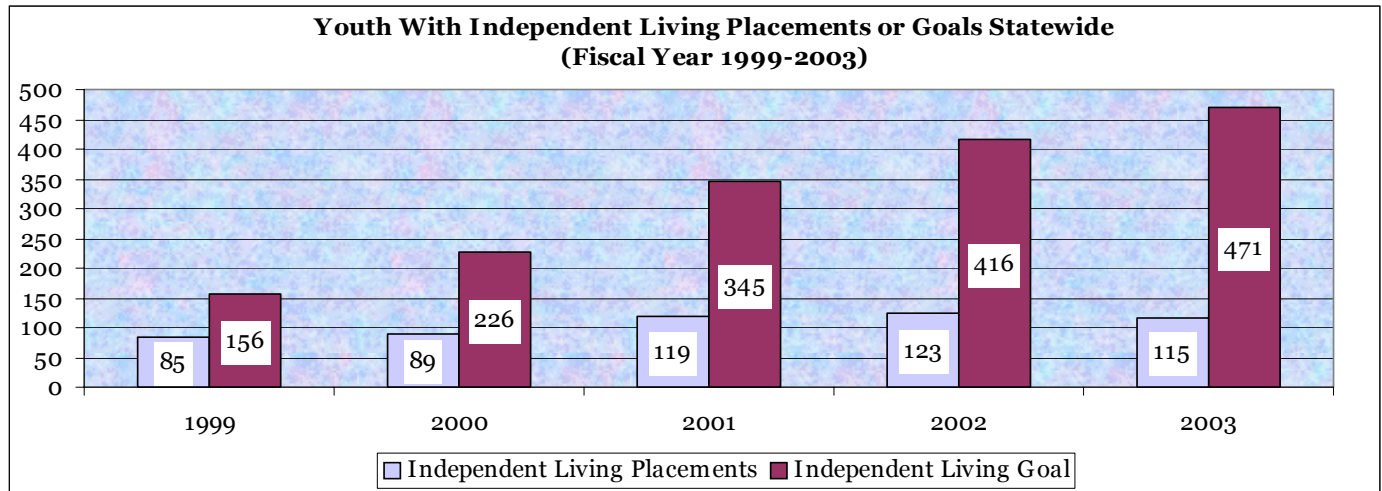
Adoptive Home Types



*Utah's population percent represents the percentage of population in the entire state of Utah. (U.S. Census Bureau 2003 projections)

**Children can be listed under more than one ethnicity; therefore, percentages may not equal 100 percent.

Utah's Division of Child and Family Services Independent Living Fiscal Year 2003 Fact Sheet



All youth 16 years and older have Independent Living services as part of their treatment plans. Only youth who will be moving out on their own are given an Independent Living goal.

Youth Receiving Independent Living Services

<i>Youth's Sex</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Female	273	58%
Male	198	42%
Total	471	

<i>Youth's Age</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
14 years	8	2%
15 years	27	6%
16 years	120	25%
17 years	217	46%
18 years	187	40%
19 years	15	3%
20 years	6	1%
Total	580	

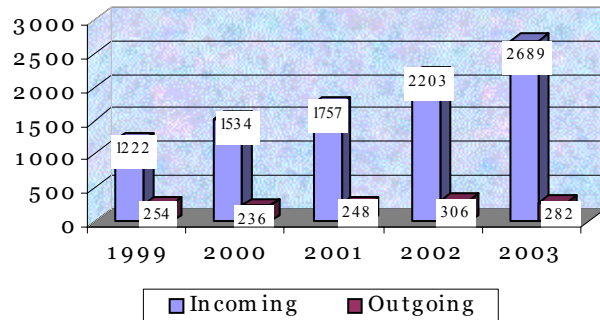
<i>Youth's Ethnicity*</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Utah Population Percent**</i>
African American	29	6%	1%
Am. Indian/Alaska Nat.	27	6%	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	2%	5%
Caucasian	383	81%	92%
Hispanic	116	25%	13%

*Children can be listed under more than one ethnicity; therefore, percentages may equal more than 100 percent.

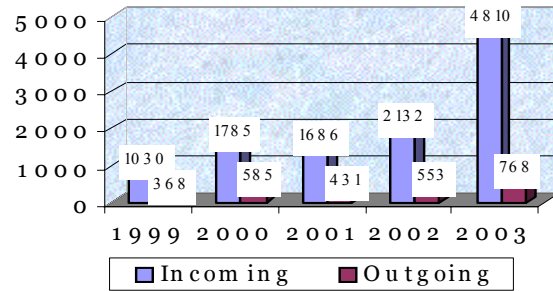
**Utah's population percent represents the percentage of population in the entire state of Utah. (U.S. Census Bureau 2003 projections)

Utah's Division of Child and Family Services Interstate Compact for Placement of Children Fiscal Year 2003 Fact Sheet

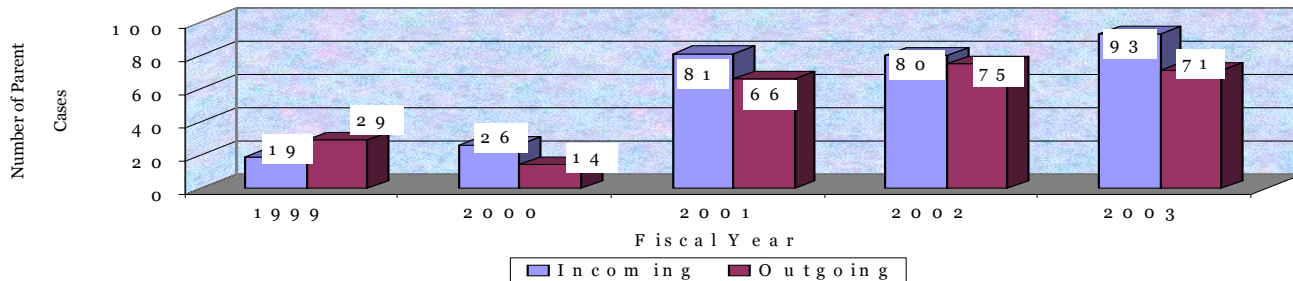
Number of Incoming and Outgoing ICPC Placements for Fiscal Year 1999-2003



Number of Incoming and Outgoing ICPC Terminations for Fiscal Year 1999-2003



Number of Incoming and Outgoing ICPC Parent Cases for Fiscal Year 1999-2003



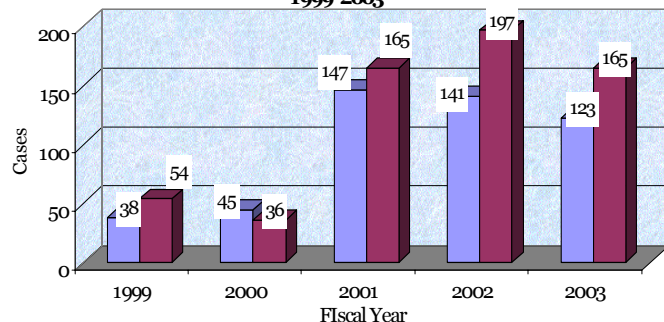
Termination Reasons for Fiscal Year 2003

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Treatment Completed	111	14.5%
Adoption Finalized Receiving State	204	26.6%
Other Reason	7	0.9%
Child Returned to Sending State	48	6.3%
Legally Emancipated	16	2.1%
Sending State's Jurisdiction Terminated	39	5.1%
Custody Given To Relative	46	6.0%
Approved Placement Cancelled/Withdrawn	55	7.2%
Adoption Finalized Sending State	20	2.6%
Unilateral Termination	65	8.5%
Child Moved to Third State	16	2.1%
Total	627	

Ages of Children Entering State

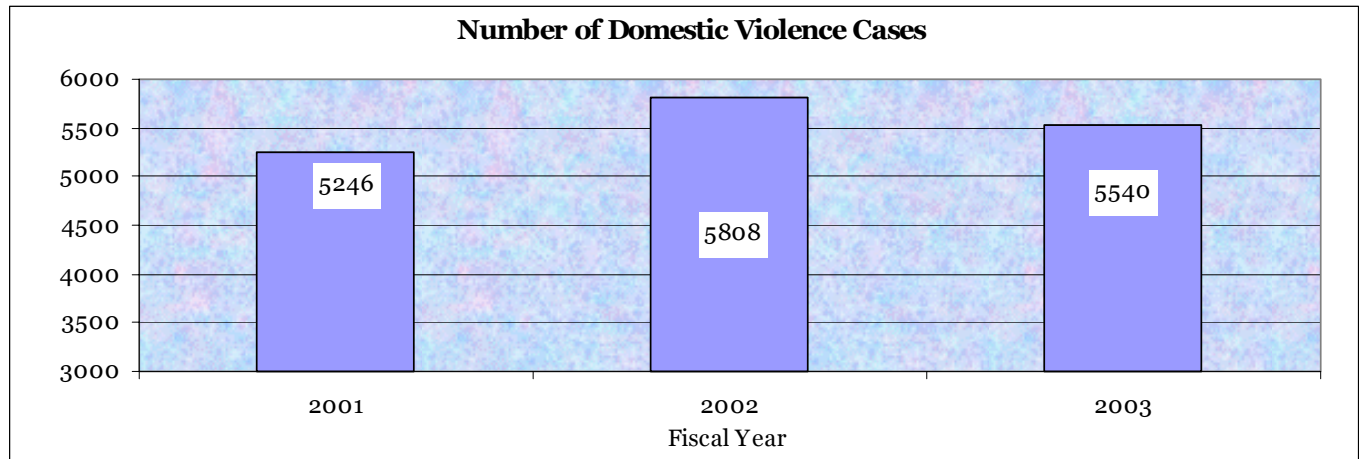
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Under 1 year	250	8%
1 to 5 years	90	3%
6 to 10 years	130	4%
11 to 15 years	795	25%
16 to 18 years	1595	51%
19 to 21 years	284	9%
Total	3,144	

Number of Incoming and Outgoing ICPC Relative Cases for Fiscal Year 1999-2003



Utah's Division of Child and Family Services

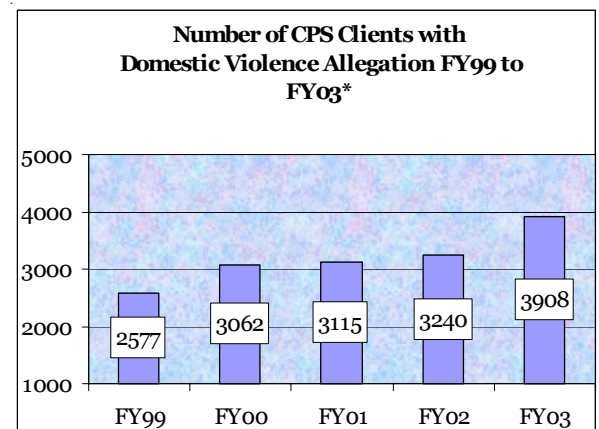
Domestic Violence Fiscal Year 2003 Fact Sheet



Data prior to FY01 are located in DCFS's legacy system (USSDS) and not comparable.

Services Provided			Type of Abuse		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Casework/individual/group counseling	1,961	61%	Destruction of property	681	23%
CPS referral made	468	15%	Physical violence	2,285	78%
Children's treatment	254	8%	Physical violence with weapon	290	10%
Community resources	1,265	40%	Psychological violence	1,994	68%
Criminal action taken	377	12%	Sexual violence	279	10%
Day care services	106	3%	Stalking	259	9%
Health services (mental health included)	413	13%	Threat of violence	1,007	34%
Housing authority	425	13%	Violation of protective order	93	3%
Medical referral made	158	5%			
Perpetrator treatment	915	29%			
Protective order	670	21%			
Self-sufficiency referral	288	9%			
Shelter/safehouse	1,097	34%			
Treatment tracking	784	25%			

Danger Factors		
	Number	Percent
Beating abuse while victim pregnant	241	8%
Children witnessed/present or aware of abuse	1,330	45%
Frequent alcohol/drug abuse	947	32%
Perp controls activities, children, friends, money	999	34%
Perpetrator has hurt a family pet	135	5%
Physical abuse is present	2,016	69%
Psychological violence	2,081	71%
Sexual abuse of victim	307	10%
Threats of suicide/homicide	542	18%
Victim/perp identifies mental health problems	565	19%
Victim/perp abused as child	619	21%
Violation of protective order	131	4%
Violence/abuse increasing frequency/severity	803	27%
Weapon(s) present or threatened use of weapon	280	10%



*FY99 is the first complete year these data were separate from the emotional maltreatment allegation.